

Hustling the bucks

## Prostitution Tricking in the Tenderloin



Mike Hutcheson and  
Cynthia Kasabian

University Productions (U.P.) promised to pay \$1,000 in student funds to a speaker without seeking Associated Students approval, *Phoenix* has learned. Less than 50 people attended.

"It's a fiasco," said U.P. director Nje Sumchai. "We blew the advertising."

Black Studies Department founder Nathan Hare spoke in the Barbary Coast last Tuesday. U.P. had been working on Hare's appearance for three months, according to Sumchai.

Since September, 1976, only one other speaker, Cesar Chavez, has been paid as much as \$1000.

Sandy Duffield, administrative representative to the AS and one of the five members of the U.P. committee that selects speakers, said she was not aware of Hare's appearance until last Friday (March 11).

All other members of the U.P. committee, Sumchai, Cedric Jackson, Halima Giddings and AS President Thabiti Mtambuzi, knew of the speaker and the money involved, according to Duffield.

Duffield said money allocated by U.P. must be approved by the AS Board of Directors if:

- More than \$150 is spent for a speaker,
- More than \$500 is expended for any reason,

## The \$1,000 question AS must settle

or

• If payment is a prior commitment. "There was a written contract," said Sumchai. "We're obligated to fulfill that contract regardless of the failure of the event."

Duffield said, "There is no official AS contract with this person. From what I understand the AS Treasurer (Michael Greenwood) had requisitions for the expenditure in hand at last week's board meeting, but he forgot to present them."

At the time of the meeting, Duffield said she did not know anything about Hare's scheduled appearance.

Duffield found out about the speaker the following morning when she learned that her office had been notified to provide publicity. Ordinarily she should have received three weeks' notice.

All other U.P. speakers are paid less than \$500 according to Sumchai who said, "He (Hare) is worth \$1,000. Unfortunately this was a heavy lesson."

"I hope the board will approve the contract," he said. "I'm going to get my ass burned. I hope I

don't get it burned again."

In what Hare described as the "first move at any college to try to solve black people's problems through education," he was appointed special curriculum supervisor to develop SF State's Black Studies program in February, 1968.

He was named Black Studies Chairman in September, 1968. But he lost the position five months later for his role in the student strike.

On Feb. 13, 1969, Hare and other black students and faculty members leapt on stage and disrupted a speech to the faculty by then-university President S.I. Hayakawa.

Police arrested Hare for disturbing the peace, and three days later Hayakawa removed him from his post. Two days after that he received a 30-day suspension for "unprofessional conduct."

In October, 1969, the Black Student Union (forerunner of today's Pan African Student Union) declared Hare "chairman-in-exile," thus creating a power struggle within the department that Hayakawa called "a reign of terror."

That same week, Hare first published *The Black Scholar*, a magazine that still flourishes.

Hare was raised on a sharecropper's farm in Slick, Oklahoma. He taught sociology at Howard University in Washington, D.C., for six years after receiving his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago.

# PHOENIX

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## Campus minority enrollment grows

Catherine Germain

There was a majority of minority students in last fall's SF State freshman class, according to a university survey.

The survey of registering freshmen by SF State's Institutional Research Office indicated that 51.6 per cent of the students were non-white. Whites made up 48.4 per cent of the entering class, the survey reported.

Whites were in the majority in last fall's total campus enrollment, the survey also indicated, making up 65.2 per cent of the total of 22,672 students.

The figures also show that women make up 53.6 per cent of the total enrollment.

Asian students, including those of Chinese, Japanese and Korean descent, make up the largest non-white ethnic group on campus with 13.1 per cent of the total enrollment.

Blacks are second with 8.8 per cent. La Raza students are third with 5.4 per cent, followed by Filipino students with 2.7 per cent.

The minority population at SF State has increased slowly over a period of years, according to William Hurja, research technician in the Institutional Research Office.

"I think this trend will continue, although it is very gradual," he said. Hurja said he has reservations about the accuracy of these statistics because actual response was 76.9 per cent of the student population — less than previous surveys.

In spring of 1976, 82.5 per cent responded, and Hurja said this semester's response is 82.4 per cent.

Figures from this semester's survey have not yet been tabulated.

The female-to-male ratio has shifted from a 54.2 per cent male majority in fall, 1970, to last semester's female majority, Hurja said.

## UPC blasts review policy

Jeff Blyskal

The traditional power struggle between administration and faculty has evolved into a new game. SF State department chairpersons find themselves the object of a tug-of-war.

SF State faculty members will meet next week to discuss a new hiring and review policy for administrators and department heads, but the instructors won't be able to change a word of it.

The general faculty meeting will be held March 22, from 1 to 3 p.m. in Knuth Hall in the Creative Arts Building.

Tuesday evening, the Executive Committee of the United Professors of California (UPC) voted to oppose the policy and has asked faculty members to vote against it at the March 22 meeting.

The proposal, endorsed by the Academic Senate on March 1, would set up procedures for selection, appointment and review of school deans, department chairpersons and some administrators.

According to sources in the senate, the faculty will not be able to change the wording of the policy, nor will it be able to approve some parts and reject others.

"It will be a simple yes-or-no vote," said Academic Senate Chairman Stuart Hyde.

The procedures were specifically designed to ease passage of the policy, Hyde said.

"When you've got a bill the senate has been

working on for four years, and the president (Paul F. Rombert) and senate have reached agreement on it, you don't want to take a chance blowing the whole thing on a point-by-point vote by the faculty," said Hyde.

"And, the president has stated he won't accept a piecemeal proposal," he added.

According to a resolution passed by the senate endorsing the policy, "The (Senate) Executive Committee will provide a statement (to be mailed with the ballot) in favor of the policy; any senators who object to the policy will provide a statement in opposition."

However, no objecting senator has been willing to write an opposition statement. Other faculty members with objections are not senators.

Objections to the policy include:

\* Dean of Faculty Affairs Lawrence Ianni has questioned the review's fairness to deans.

\* Robert Cherny, president of SF State's chapter of UPC, expressed strong objections to how the policy might affect collective bargaining if a bill giving professors that right passed the state legislature this year.

\* Provost Donald Garrity objected to the lack of adequate representation of library faculty on the search committee for the director of the Library.

\* Professor Robert Sweeney, who is president of the SF State chapter of Congress



Robert Sweeney: "Better than nothing."

## Transsexuals: searching for their true identity

Text: Robert Kent Taylor  
Photography: Bob Andres

She has a woman's emotions but in her mirror she sees thick eyebrows, a stubby upper lip and a jaw like a bear trap.

Liana Kristina is a transsexual — one of an estimated 100,000 Americans who have the physical anatomy of one sex but identify emotionally and psychologically with the other.

Kristina is pre-operative, which means she has not undergone sex-change surgery but is in the process of transsexual hormone therapy.

Unlike Kristina, Brenda (not her real name) is a postoperative transsexual. She arrived two years ago from the East Coast to study English at SF State. She considers herself lucky because she has had no trouble "passing" for the opposite sex.

"Only 30 per cent of all transsexuals actually go through with the operation," said Miriam Williams, a psychotherapist who coordinates the gender identity program at the Center for Special Problems (CSP) at Pacific and Van Ness in San Francisco.

According to the Erickson Education Foundation, a Baton Rouge, Louisiana group that serves as a clearing-house for transsexual statistics, there are more than 4,000 postoperative transsexuals in the U.S.

Transsexuals like Kristina who have begun the lonely cross-over from one sex to the other are aided by CSP.

"Their major fear is the possibility of leaving their past lives, friends, families and jobs," said Williams.

The Stanford Medical Clinic, one of the institutions most active in sexual reassignment, has performed 160 total conversions since 1968. Since then, thousands of applicants have been turned down.

The elaborate screening process to determine a client's suitability for a sex change keeps the number of operations low, according to the Stanford Center. Suitability is determined by physical makeup and psychological readiness.

CSP, a unique community mental health center which operates under contract with the San Francisco Public Health Department, counsels transsexuals and administers hormone treatment.

"In ten years we've serviced at least 1,500 transsexuals, 90 per cent being male-to-female," said acting CSP director Ronald Lee. "We were the first public mental health center in the nation to offer a program for transsexuals."

The center, which began as a clinic for alcoholics, was established in 1951. Besides transsexual services, CSP offers programs in drug abuse detoxification and criminal rehabilitation. Another program offers counseling to church groups and doctors, those often seen first by troubled clients.

Many of CSP's clients' sexual problems overlap with drug and criminal problems, according to Lee, a

41-year-old gay activist.

Thomas VanDemark, an SF State master's degree candidate, is a coordinator of the CSP rehabilitation workshop. VanDemark is doing field work in rehabilitation counseling for the Education Department.

"Vocational counseling for transsexuals includes dealing with self-image and dressing and passing for a transsexual," said VanDemark. The majority of transsexuals usually are not working because they may not be "passing" well, he added.

VanDemark also claims clients "who change man-to-woman have experienced job discrimination as women when they could always find work as men."

Although the transsexual emerges from all ethnic backgrounds, incomes and vocations, "most transsexuals I see are from the low income bracket," said Bill Tideman, SF State graduate student and counselor in a transsexual encounter group.

Tideman is doing volunteer work at CSP as part of his master's program in social work.

He said "dressing" is most often discussed by the groups.

"If they're being 'read,' they'll get a lot of shit."

According to Tideman, being "read" means being discovered as a transsexual.

"Since my conversion, I've been happy and pass perfectly well," said Brenda. "Even my doctor doesn't know."

Unlike Brenda, Liana Kristina is not so fortunate. She has been taking hormones for three years, but is relatively flat-chested and still has traces of facial hair. Her hands are large, muscular and unmistakably masculine.

Kristina, a former client of the CSP, found the therapy groups socially valuable but limited. Sometimes group therapy pressured her to conform to transsexual norms, she said.

Director Lee claims the therapy groups serve three purposes.

They relieve homosexual guilt feeling sometimes thought to be the major reason of transsexuality. Male-to-females are taught to wear makeup convincingly and to walk and talk in a feminine way. A transsexual's self-image is sought and, when found, fortified.

"A large percentage of transsexuals will go muddling through life not sure which sex they identify with," said Lee. "For economic, social or psychological reasons they will not seek the operation. They say it's the money, but you begin to wonder."

Wardell Pomeroy, co-author of the Kinsey reports on sexuality and a Ph.D. graduate of Columbia University, has spent 34 years as a sex researcher. He is now living in the Bay Area to conduct "diagnostic evaluation of transsexuals and transvestites."

Continued on Page 4, Column 1



## Control of department heads

of Faculty Associations, objected to the description of chairpersons as being an administrative, rather than faculty role.

But Ianni and Cherny are not members of the senate. Garrity, who is a member, did not volunteer to write an opposing statement. Sweeney, also a member, declined to write an opposing view when asked by Hyde.

Sweeney said he was not opposed to the policy in its entirety, and believed it was better than what the faculty has now, "which is nothing."

The proposed collective bargaining bill describes faculty members as "professional employees" and administrators as "supervisory employees." Department chairs are traditionally considered faculty members.

According to Cherny, Romberg, in the review policy, purposely described the duties of department chairpersons so chairperson would fall into the category of "supervisory employees"—administrators.

The bill forbids faculty and administrative employees to be included in the same bargaining unit.

"The department chair at SF State is the key faculty link between administrative officers and teaching faculty," the policy stated.

And, the draft continued, "the effectiveness of the chair is dependent upon consultation with department faculty colleagues (and) is a joint and cooperative endeavor and is not basically hierarchical."

These provisions were changed in accordance with Romberg's recommendations.

Romberg has the backing of the CSUC Trustees and the Chancellor's office in making the department chair an administrative position.

In an August 28, 1973, letter from C. Mansel Keene, vice-chancellor of Faculty and Staff Affairs to all CSUC presidents, Keene says: "It has been the consistent policy of the Chancellor's office to restate and reemphasize the Trustee policy (that) the department chairman (is) an academic administrator."

According to Sweeney, a proposed amendment to the collective bargaining bill would specify that department chairmen will not be considered 'supervisory employees.'

Cherny said he also opposes the policy because "it deprives us of the right to elect department chairs."

The review policy calls for the election of a department chair search committee by the faculty. The committee would recommend candidates to Romberg.

The policy also says: "Responsibility for appointment of department chairs is vested in the president of the university."

"Up until two or so years ago,

Committee started with the election of department chairs. It took a great deal of negotiating to come up with this compromise."

Currently, said Solomon, "With a permissive dean, we can elect a department chair; with a non-permissive dean, the department chair will be appointed."

The Keene letter says, "On November 24, 1970, the Board of Trustees resolved . . . that the president of each state college is responsible for the appointment and supervision of department chairmen and that they serve at his pleasure."

Cherny said there is not much the faculty can do about restoring the elections over Romberg's opposition. But Cherny said the faculty should not vote the right away by accepting the administrative review policy.

"Let the president openly take away our right to elect chairs. Let it be very clear he has done it against our wishes," said Cherny.

Solomon said at the March 1 Academic Senate meeting that Cherny's points were in the Executive Committee members' minds when they were working out the policy with Romberg. But, as negotiator, the committee had to accept some give and take, Solomon said.

"We are asking you to accept this as the best we can come up with that will be approved by the president and faculty," he said.

Cherny said "I believe when we secure collective bargaining, we will be able to write into our contract a process for selecting chairs that is far superior to this," said Cherny.

But Cherny said the faculty will

## South African rebel to speak on campus

Karen Houser

Tsietsi Mashinini, South African rebel, will speak at SF State even though the AS cut his requested \$1,000 fee in half.

The original \$1,000 request by SF State's Student Coalition Against Racism (SCAR) was approved March 2 by the AS Legislature. But the AS Board of Directors tabled its vote on the fee on March 3 after President Thabiti Mtambuzi criticized the expenditure.

The board voted last Thursday to pay Mashinini \$500. This vote came after SCAR representative George Zaid presented a list of other locations where Mashinini would speak and the amount he would be paid at each.

There are no written criteria to guide the AS in its choice of speakers or in its approval of compensation to those speakers, said AS General Manager Jose Rodriguez.

Mashinini will be paid \$1,000 for his speech at the University of California at Berkeley, but the Associated Students there is paying only half that amount. The other half

will be supplied by the Berkeley SCAR chapter.

Mashinini will speak at San Francisco City College for \$500.

Zaid told the board March 3 that Mashinini would not speak at SF State for less than \$1,000. SCAR will raise the additional \$500 for Mashinini not supplied by the AS. SCAR coordinator Shirley Pena said.

"Money is really secondary. It is important for people to find out what is happening (in South Africa)," Pena said.

Mashinini helped direct an uprising last June in Soweto, a black suburb of Johannesburg. The South African government later offered a reward for his capture.

Mashinini has said he expects racial warfare to erupt in South Africa within five years.

According to Pena, Mashinini will urge American business interests to pull out of South Africa, removing what he sees as de facto support of the white regime.

Mashinini will speak at noon on Friday in the Student Union Barbary Coast.

### 'With a permissive dean we can elect a department chair'

"The faculty on this campus is not dumb. They can make their own rational decision by reading the proposal. If any damned fool votes without reading the policy, he deserves what he gets," said Sweeney.

Cherny has voiced the strongest opposition. He specifically attacked wording that would make department chairpersons part of the administration.

Cherny said Romberg, Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke and the Trustees of the California State University and Colleges (CSUC) are pushing the policy because of the imminence of collective bargaining.

Romberg denied Cherny's charge saying, "Our administrative review policy came through the Academic Senate, from the Academic Senate."

Cherny cited several major points in the review proposal which he thinks would "extend administrative power in preparation for collective bargaining."

"Sooner or later we're going to get collective bargaining," said Cherny.

"And there's a very good chance it will go through the legislature this year."

Cherny accused Romberg of purposely excluding department chairs from the bargaining process.

"I suggest," said Cherny, "that the president, having knowledge of how 'supervisory employee' is almost always defined, described the chairman's duties accordingly so department chairs would be excluded from faculty bargaining."

"This means that the department chair becomes the first line of administration, instead of the deans, as is the present situation," he said.

In a March 1 statement to the Academic Senate, Eric Solomon, a member of the Senate's Executive Committee, which has been working as a liaison between the president and senate, said: "There was pressure to create the role of chair in such a way that it would be an administrative one," said Solomon.

But when asked by Phoenix what the source of the pressure was, Solomon replied, "I didn't say."

He said that the meaning of his statement to the Senate was as clear as he wished it to be, adding that the pressure came "from legal advisors in high places."

Said Cherny, "This administrative review policy does not say the department chair acts on behalf of the faculty members. It says the chair acts on behalf of the president."

Part 2, Section 1 of the policy states: "Responsibility and authority have been delegated by the president through the provost and the deans of schools to the department chair."

Cherny said, "Although it has never been written down, it has been the assumption of most faculty members that the department chairman acted on their behalf. (The policy) doesn't mention the faculty once."

In an earlier draft of the review policy submitted in 1974 to Romberg there was substantial mention of the faculty.

### 'Sooner or later we're going to get collective bargaining'

departments essentially elected their chairs. They forwarded the results to the school dean who recommended that the elected individual be appointed by the president," Cherny said.

"The president had the authority to overrule the department's choice, but that happened in very rare instances. Usually, the president confirmed the results of the election," he said.

"When President Romberg came to this campus, he sent a memo to school deans indicating that there had never been elected department chairs on this campus and there never would be."

Hyde, who worked on the original draft of the review policy three years ago said, "The Faculty Affairs

face other problems along the road to their first contract. "Last year," he said, "The trustees tried to repeal seniority and tenure." He was referring to the controversial Ritchie Amendment, which was never approved.

"Take tenure and seniority rights away, take away the right to elect department chairs, take department chairs out of the faculty and put them into the administration, deprive the faculty of these various things, and when we finally get collective bargaining, we'll be starting from scratch," Cherny said.

"The administration will have all the chips and the faculty will have nothing," he said.

### 2,000 turnout

## Special election

Cynthia Kasabian

More than 2,000 students voted Monday and Tuesday to decide whether former AS chief justice Barry Bloom will be returned to office, election officials said.

"The students seemed more concerned with this election than with the regular election," said Jamaal Abdul-Rahim, chairman of the AS Elections Committee.

Bloom called the turnout "excellent." Last December, 2,556 students voted in the presidential election.

At issue in the election was the AS Board of Directors' decision in February to require AS presidential appointees to leave office when that president's term expires.

The decision forced Bloom, who was appointed by LeMond Goodloe, and three student Judicial Court judges out of their positions.

Bloom called the board vote an attempt to extend AS control over the Judicial Court, which functions as a watchdog of AS activities.

Bloom and his supporters organized a petition drive calling for a special election on the issue. They gathered 1,550 signatures.

Meanwhile, the Pan African Student Union, the Young Socialist Alliance, and other campus groups campaigned in defense of the board decision.

The decision to oust Bloom, a PASU broadside stated, "doesn't mean that the people who are appointed will be puppets. What it does mean is that if the AS doesn't meet the needs of the students, a new administration can be elected, including the chief justice."

"A lot of people were looking at the election as a very racial kind of thing — whites and blacks alike," Bloom said. "They really missed the basic issue."

"One reason so many people voted was they were very concerned that he (AS President Thabiti Mtambuzi, who initiated the decision removing Bloom) was taking action which was not reflective of the general student body," Bloom said.

Although the two-day special election vote ended Tuesday evening, the election results will not be ready until late Thursday, election officials said.

According to Abdul-Rahim, "The cost of the election should not exceed the \$1,600 in the election account."

## Correction

In a March 10 article, "Ingleside wants ban on parking," Phoenix misrepresented the content of a petition circulated by Matilde Bacigalupi among residents of the immediate area east of SF State.

The petition does not call for the prohibition of non-resident parking in the area, as the article stated.


The article also incorrectly identified the neighborhood involved as the Ingleside district. In fact, the area is known as Lakeside.

Phoenix regrets the error and any embarrassment it may have caused Mrs. Bacigalupi and the 130 people who signed her petition.


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1.10 1.35 3.60 SM LG FAM	1.36 1.74 4.60	1.30 1.65 4.60	1.45 1.80 4.90	1.45 1.85 4.90
2 HAM CHEESE	7 HOT ROAST BEEF	12 GENOA MORTADELLA PROVOLONE CHEESE	17 GENOA CAPICCOLLA PROVOLONE CHEESE	22 CHEESE SANDWICH w/AMERICAN BEEROLONE
1.40 1.75 4.85	1.36 1.74 4.60	1.35 1.65 4.65	1.40 1.75 4.65	1.25 1.65 4.40
3 TURKEY CHEESE	8 HAM BOLOGNA COTTO CHEESE	13 GENOA COTTO MORTADELLA PROVOLONE CHEESE	18 COTTO BOLOGNA CAPICCOLLA PROVOLONE CHEESE	23 SALAMI CHEESE
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4 HAM BOLOGNA CHEESE	9 HOT PASTRAMI	14 COTTO CAPICCOLLA MORTADELLA PROVOLONE CHEESE	19 EGG SALAD w/AMERICAN CHEESE	24 AVACADO TURKEY
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5 HAM COTTO CHEESE	10 HOT ITALIAN SAUSAGE w/PERMANIAN SAUSAGE	15 GENOA CAPICCOLLA MORTADELLA PROVOLONE CHEESE	20 TUNA SALAD w/AMERICAN CHEESE	25 HOT BEEF
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## Suspect caught after leap, chase

After leaping off the student parking garage, an auto burglary suspect led campus police on a wild chase that ended in his capture Thursday, according to police.

Anthony Wilson, 25, of 303 Plymouth Ave. in San Francisco, allegedly stole a tape deck and tapes from a car parked on 19th Avenue near the HLL building between 7:30 and 8:30 a.m., police said.

And at about 8:40 a.m., said campus police, a student told police that a man was "acting suspiciously" on the fourth floor of the campus parking garage.

Officers Duane Hadley and Isabel McKeever went to the garage to investigate. When they reached the garage's fourth floor, Wilson spotted them and ran, Hadley said.

After a brief chase, Hadley and McKeever trapped him in the southwest corner of the garage. Then, without hesitating, Wilson leaped over the guardrail fell two floors to the ground, landed on his feet and started running, said Hadley.

According to campus police, the officers radioed ahead to parking officer Tim Murray, asking him to block Wilson's escape. Then they started after Wilson — McKeever in a car and Hadley on foot.

Meanwhile, Wilson charged across Maloney Field and the tennis courts, and climbed an embankment next to Verducci Hall.

Once he reached Lake Merced Boulevard he turned south and ran inside Verducci Hall, said Hadley.

He dashed through Verducci and exited at its ground floor patio, where Hadley says he grabbed him. Hadley said Wilson didn't put up a struggle when he was finally caught.

"He was pretty blown out," said Hadley.

Wilson is now in the prison ward of San Francisco General Hospital with back and leg injuries.

Campus police have charged Wilson with auto burglary, possession of stolen property, and possession of burglary tools — a screwdriver.

## Journalist defends press

Robert Wardell

David Halberstam, Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist, told SF State students yesterday that the press should not be restrained in its coverage of terrorist acts.

Andrew Young, President Carter's United Nations ambassador, advocated last Tuesday a curb on such coverage. "The First Amendment has got to be clarified by the Supreme Court in the light of the power of the mass media," Young said. "We have so glorified and publicized events. In a sense we're advertising to neurotic people that when you want a lot of attention, do something suicidal and ridiculous."

Halberstam, speaking before two journalism classes, said, "You're in a terrible dilemma as a journalist and editor. You cannot say, 'No, we won't cover it,' because someone else might (cover it)."

According to Halberstam, reporting should be done in "civilized, understated tones, and put into perspective. The idea that you are responsible for what you write, that there are moral and ethical things, is a healthy thing."

"We are dealing with something so explosive and we are part of the reason that these very violent things take place."

"The coming of TV has heightened

violence. TV needs film, film needs action, action begets violence."

"I don't want government restriction. Libel laws are getting tougher and tougher and are really threatening the genuinely free press."

Halberstam voiced his objection to shield laws for journalists, saying there was no need to write laws affirming what is already guaranteed in the Constitution.

"I don't want politicians to give us something that is already here. What the legislators give, they can take away," he said.

Halberstam is a former *New York Times* staffer, and "had the three best assignments the *Times* could give me — Africa, Asia, and eastern Europe."

He became a contributing editor for

**'In a sense we're advertising to neurotic people.'**

*Harper's* in 1967.

His 1972 best-seller, *The Best and the Brightest*, was a study of political decisions, the men who made them, and how they involved the United States in the Vietnam war.

Halberstam is currently working on



a book that will examine the role of the media in American society. Part of it has already been serialized in *Atlantic*.

Born in New York City in 1934, he graduated from Harvard in 1955 and began working for the *Daily Times*

*Leader* in Westpoint, Mississippi. He moved to the *Nashville Tennessean* in 1956.

In 1960 he joined the staff of the *New York Times*, where he won the 1964 Pulitzer Prize for his Vietnam coverage.

## Swedes save energy

Without sacrificing their high standard of living, Americans could brighten the energy picture if they followed Swedish conservation policies, energy expert Alan Lichtenberg said in an SF State physics seminar Monday.

Lichtenberg is a professor of electrical engineering at University of California at Berkeley.

"The Swedes produce the same (per capita) goods and services at about 60 per cent the energy usage we do," he said. "The difference is almost entirely a matter of efficiency."

Unlike fuel-rich America, Sweden imports all its oil. So energy conservation is traditional and legally enforced, Lichtenberg said.

Spurred on by availability of cheap energy, American industry developed production methods that were not very efficient, Lichtenberg said.

"But if you double the price of electricity, over the long range people learn how to manage on half the amount," he added.

The United States is the home of six per cent of the world's population, but its residents use up 30 per cent of the globe's fuels.

## AS to limit talks with Romberg

George Mena

The Associated Students Board of Directors will speak with President Paul F. Romberg only when it has to, the board decided at last Thursday's meeting.

The action came in the wake of a *Phoenix* interview with presidential assistant Stephen Dobbs. According to AS President Thabiti Mtambuzi, Dobbs made several "slandorous and outlandishly clumsy" remarks.

Mtambuzi's comments were published last week in an open letter in *Zenger's*.

The letter also called for a retraction from Dobbs and a public apology from Romberg.

Neither has been issued. AS Corporate Secretary Angel Arzan said: "I don't think we should deal with Romberg at all until he complies with our requests. We should set up open meetings for the public and have a question-and-answer session. We don't have any reason to hide anything. We haven't done anything suspicious."

However, Sandra Duffield, associate dean of Student Affairs and the administration's delegate to the board, was in favor of giving the administration a chance to exonerate itself.

"Not only would an open forum give the students a chance to ask (the

AS) about student government, it would give us a chance to ask the administration about Dobbs," Duffield said.

"This way, we can find out if Dobbs is the only one who thinks we're doing anything suspicious. If we find out that Dobbs isn't alone, it will

expose the administration and it will give us a chance to deny any charges against us."

Mtambuzi's open letter said, "The opinions by Dobbs that something 'fishy' and 'suspicious' are going on inside student government are unsubstantiated and undermining in their

intent. To cast the Associated Students in such a negative manner is certainly not conducive to developing a positive relationship between the Associated Students and the administration."

Dobbs sent a letter to campus newspapers (see the letters section of this issue) in which he said that his comments in the interview regarding "an historical trend of trouble within our student government" referred to the late 60s.

In the interview, Dobbs called the firing of the AS Judicial Court and other recent AS actions "an indication that attempts are being made to consolidate as much power in as few people as possible. And that's not a healthy situation."

Another recent statement by a campus administrator has antagonized AS officials. AS General Manager Jose Rodrigues said.

Associate Provost Richard Giardina said in a *Phoenix* interview last week that the university could place the AS in receivership if it fails to reach agreement with the administration on AS funding of athletics and other instructionally-related programs.

Rodrigues said Giardina's statement was the first time in several years he had heard of an administration figure mentioning receivership.

## Goodloe trial in April

Former Associated Students President LeMond Goodloe entered a not guilty plea last Thursday to charges of grand theft.

Judge Daniel Hanlon set a preliminary trial date for April 14 at 2 p.m. in room 201 at the Hall of Justice.

The charges against Goodloe stem from a complaint signed by James Ferguson, controller for a student lobbying group. The complaint accuses Goodloe of embezzling more than \$8,000 while he was controller of the organization during the 1975-76 school year. Goodloe was AS president during the same period.

Goodloe's attorney, Jeffrey Kupers, entered the plea on Goodloe's behalf and filed a discovery motion during the brief court session. The motion

will allow Goodloe's defense to see the evidence gathered by the district attorney.

Last week Kupers indicated the defense may file for dismissal of the charges because there is the possibility of a defect in Ferguson's complaint.

Goodloe seemed in good spirits Thursday and spoke briefly with reporters. He asked about events on campus and commented on last week's decision by AS President Thabiti Mtambuzi to cut off communications with the administration.

"I don't think when I was president we had much of a communications link," Goodloe said.

Goodloe is presently free on \$2,000 bail.

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# Transsexualism from both sides now

Continued from Page 1

Transvestites, unlike transsexuals, are men who merely dress as women on occasion but do not assume the gender of the opposite sex.

According to Pomeroy's research, there is a very low suicide rate among postoperative transsexuals.

"Most suicides were psychotic before the operation," he said.

Lee disagrees. He believes transsexuals are a very high-risk suicide population.

Kristina agrees with Lee's view: "Every transsexual I have known has tried to commit suicide at least once."

"Society creates most of the problems for transsexuals," said SF State Professor Bernard Goldstein. Goldstein teaches a biological sexual behavior class.

"It's about time we changed our attitude toward them and stopped ignoring their problems," he said.

Many experts, including Pomeroy, agree on one issue: the transsexual phenomena is finally coming "out of the closet."

CSP now services 80 transsexuals. "Five new transsexuals a week contact the center," said Williams. "Because of increased publicity, they are no longer afraid to surface."

In fact, some transsexuals are now involved in the legislative process. On Feb. 2, Assemblyman Willie Brown introduced AB 385 in the State

Assembly. The bill would allow transsexuals to change their sex on a new birth certificate and would seal the old certificate.

California now allows name changes but not sex changes on birth certificates. Nine states will neither change names nor gender on the certificate.

"There is opposition to the bill because many legislators don't know the difference between a homosexual, transvestite and transsexual," said Paul Perdue, a lawyer for the San Francisco Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation.

He represents a number of transsexual clients who are responsible for initiating AB 385.

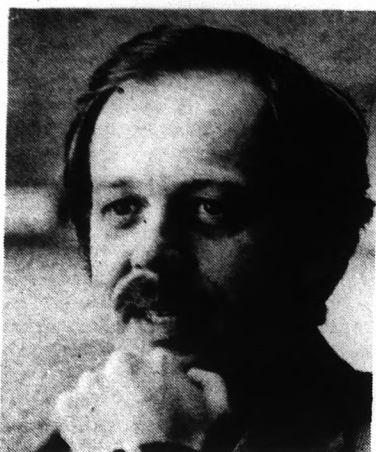
Perdue also represents the plaintiff in a civil suit against the director of Public Health in San Francisco. Perdue and his client argue that it is unconstitutional to prohibit MediCal payments for sex change operations. They claim the operations are medically necessary and not cosmetic.

If Perdue wins the decision, post-operative care, hormone treatment, electrolysis and the operation would be covered under MediCal.

"Hell, I've heard of a few transsexuals who had their corrective surgery already done under MediCal expense," said Perdue.

CSP accepts MediCal payment for administering hormones and transsexual counseling.

CSP's annual budget is a little more



Ronald Lee: "In ten years we've serviced at least 1,500 transsexuals."

than \$1 million. About \$600,000 are collected in patient fees, an estimated \$500,000 of which come from MediCal.

"Usually our clients are from low income families, are students or are unemployed," said Lee. "Counseling and hormone treatment can last one year to a lifetime."

Most transsexuals remain preoperative for life, making counseling an accepted fact.

"It is the cross-living, and not the

surgery, that really causes the transformation," said Marti Norberg, coordinator of Stanford's Gender Dysphoria Program. "The surgery merely confirms what has happened -- the promise of the operation most often motivates the patient to do well in cross-living."

Sex change operations, which have become widely accepted by the medical profession, are a constant irritation to insurance companies. The cost of plastic surgery may cost as much as \$7,000 to \$8,000 and is labeled by insurance executives as "unnecessary" and "cosmetic."

The male-to-female procedure is easier and more likely to be cosmetically successful. Briefly, the testicles are removed, the penis is amputated and its skin inverted to line the new

vagina, which is created by cutting into an area between the rectum and prostate.

The female-to-male operation is more difficult and several methods have been tried. Sometimes the clitoris is enlarged by hormone therapy and freed of its connective tissue to form a small penis.

Another approach is to cut a flap of skin from the abdomen and shape it into a tube.

Still another method, known as phalloplasty, is sometimes used. Cosmetic plastic is shaped into a rod and attached to a newly created flap of skin. Artificial testicles are

implanted in all three methods.

Not all patients can have satisfactory sexual relationships, but orgasm is achieved by many male and female change recipients, according to the Stanford Gender Program.

"I've never had any problems with orgasm," said Brenda.

According to Pomeroy, the greatest problem with the operations is the range of skills of surgeons willing to operate.

"I know some absolute butchers who charge as much as they can," said Pomeroy. "But most surgeons are highly qualified."

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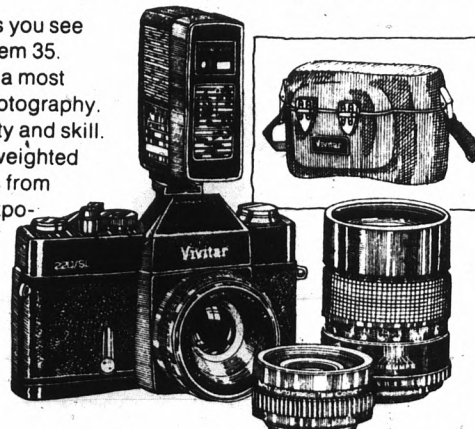
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Photography

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Text: Judy Wines  
Photography: Dave Epperson

Whores are subservient. They come from broken homes, are diseased, stupid and hung up on drugs.

Or so I thought. A prostitute, whom I will call Jenny, wiped all those tired cliches from my mind. During two days of talking with her, I was impressed with her intelligence and her spunk.

She agreed to let me come downtown with her; we met on and off during the night in a cafe, so as not to interfere with her business.

This story is one night in Jenny's life. Here's to you, Jenny.

5:10 -- Munching on a carrot, Jenny lopes off to the bedroom to choose her outfit for the evening. Her hair is still damp from the shower, but the sun reaching in the bedroom window pulls the gold from it.

Jenny is not a pretty lady. Her face is ruddy and pockmarked. A wide, toothy grin pushes her eyes deeper into her face.

But she is vivacious. She laughs between nearly every sentence. When she is not talking -- something she likes to do -- she is humming a song.

The bedroom in Jenny's apartment is a lush garden of tangled hanging plants. She has a name for each one. As she yanks clothes off of hangers, she talks to them.

Her bed is covered with the same Indian tapestry print that covers the couch and chairs in the living room.

Jenny tucks black pants into black boots and buttons up a loose-fitting, black silk shirt. She looks cosmopolitan. Then, around her waist, she ties the bright red sash advertising her occupation.

"Hustling. It's funny you use that word. It sounds like I'm desperate. I'm not desperate. I'm doing this because I want to," she says, laughing.

Before walking out the door, she sprays herself with Tabu, and loads her purse with an extra pair of underwear, a package of condoms, contraceptive foam, a douche bag, a vial of cocaine and two joints.

Jenny insists each guy use a condom.

In addition to a diaphragm, she uses foam, reducing the risk of VD. She tries to get a checkup at a health clinic twice a month. "I've never had VD but I have had crabs. God, what a drag. I don't think I got 'em from the guy, either. I think I got 'em from the bed," she chuckles. "What a bitch to get rid of."

5:45 -- Jenny's pants are tight. She grimaces as she steps up into the street car.

Heading straight for the middle doors, she wraps herself around the center pole, never glancing at the other passengers. She pulls a compact from her purse and checks her makeup.

Jenny is 23. She has been a prostitute for three years. "In the beginning," she says, smiling, "I would wake up with butterflies in my stomach -- the same way I used to feel when I hadn't done my homework. But now, it's just work. Look, I'm good at what I do."

That she is. Jenny earns about \$100 a night. It is rare when she makes less. Her rates vary according to how well-off the man looks. Her basic prices are \$20 for a 15-20 minute "quickie," \$50 for an hour and \$100 (or more) for the night.

had remembered to leave a light on. But tired and bleary-eyed, my only real thought was to get inside and fall into bed.

I opened the door, turned and flipped the bolt without thinking. I switched on another light and turned around.

A man was standing in my kitchen. He was huge. That's all I remember -- he was huge. We stared at each other. I dropped my backpack on the floor.

I had to get out. Rape never entered my mind but instinct demanded that I get away from this man. Instead, I ran past him into the bedroom and grabbed an air gun I keep between the mattresses, finding unknown strength to move the top mattress a foot off the boxsprings.

This man was not going to steal anything that belonged to me. He was



# The lady is a hooker



not going to pick and choose the things I had worked to buy, the things I had bought to enjoy. It was too easy for him.

I ran back into the kitchen just in time to hear his feet hit the ground below the kitchen window. I stood

where he had stood and started to shake. The quiet inside the house terrified me. It buzzed in my ears. I felt sick. I began to cry and ran to the phone to call a friend.

I am afraid to go home now. Any excuse that will keep me from being at

The man must provide the room and pay for anything else such as a movie or dinner.

"If some guy has a real nice suit on, of course I'm going to charge him more. I never go below \$20; that's the important thing. I won't even have a drink with a guy if he looks like he won't be able to pay," Jenny says.

She shoves the compact back in her purse and sighs, "God. I tell you. I'll never get rid of these zits. They pop up at the worst moments." She doesn't speak again until the streetcar stops at Powell Street.

"I always get off here and walk up to Eddy. It gives me a chance to relax and see what's going on. Once in a while, I stop for a drink and meet the first guy. It's good to start right off."

6:20 -- Jenny stops under a neon light and inspects her makeup one more time. She snakes up the street very, very slowly. She is in touch with her body. When she leans against a wall it is natural. She looks good doing it. Weaving easily in and out, she dodges the crowd.

Jenny has a well-defined goal and she must reach it three times in the next eight hours. Down in the Tenderloin, there are many Jenny's. There she is just another streetwalker; she has no real identity. No one cares what happens to her. Shopkeepers call loudly after she walks by. Old hellos and tired greetings snap from her lips as she slips by the stores. 7:10 -- The night has come down easy. The crowds have disappeared into streetcars, taxis and buses, heading home. Neon signs flash on and off, their harshness muted by the moon's bright light.

In a side street dive, Jenny slips into a booth.

"Not much going on tonight. I thought it would be busier," she says. "And it's gettin' colder earlier now."

The busiest nights and the most profitable are during conventions.

"Yeah, oh yeah. Men are all over the place then. You can pick up a guy nearly anywhere. And they're in the town to spend money. I can really make some bucks," she says, "and get a good meal and a clean hotel room."

Jenny's rings flash in the florescent haze; her hands swirl the layered smoke which hangs in the cafe.

Dropping her eyes, Jenny sighs. She begins:

"I got started because I was broke. I was on my last ten bucks and went in this bar to have a drink. I was pretty depressed. I had a cruddy apartment. I couldn't make any friends."

"Well, this guy sits down next to me and we start to talk. We went to a movie and held hands. He gave me \$50 afterward. He hardly touched me. I thought, 'wow, that was so easy.'

"Later that night," she continues, "in the same bar, another guy came over to me and just asked 'how much?' I didn't know what the going price was. I said \$35. He said, kinda shocked, 'for an hour?' I said, 'no, for the night.' Dumb thing to say, I found out later. That's cheap for the night. Anyway, I stayed with him. I've been doing it like that ever since."

Jenny worked as a clerk for three months at a Fisherman's Wharf shop. She couldn't take the sameness of the job.

"I turned a few tricks with customers that came in, but it was awful listening to the same hundred questions every day. It was just too dull, I guess, for me," she says.

CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR

PHOENIX CENTERFOLD--PAGE ONE

to me, stepping on my private boundaries.

I used to think that if this kind of thing ever happened, I would simply turn and run. I thought it would be safer to let a burglar take whatever he wanted and not challenge him.

What is frightening is that now I know I would fight for the things I own. I would risk my life for a brass bowl.

It's not that anything I have is worth much. It's just that what I own becomes meaningless in a thief's hand.

A larger question now looms in my mind, the question that really frightens me. What would I have done if the airgun had been a real gun and the man had still been standing in my kitchen?

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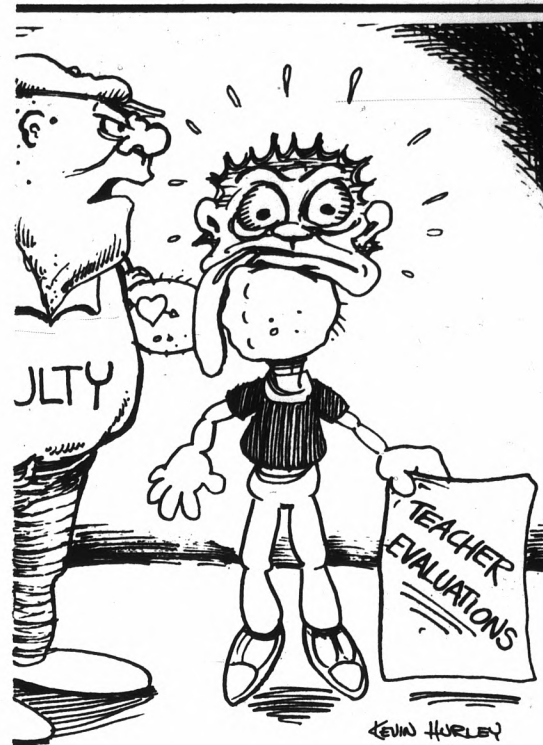
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C. Kojimoto  
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### A new solution

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Why must equal access depend on mechanical means? A simple solution to a simple problem is the hiring of "location assistants" -- students to aid the disabled up- and downstairs upon request. This alternative would be a lot cheaper than elevators and provide jobs as well. With cooperation by the DSU and the Associated Students, this could be the answer to this waste of resources.

Jonathan Mosher



# Transsex

Continued from Page 1

Transvestites, unlike transsexuals, are men who merely dress as women on occasion but do not assume the gender of the opposite sex.

According to Pomeroy's research, there is a very low suicide rate among postoperative transsexuals.

"Most suicides were psychotic before the operation," he said.

Lee disagrees. He believes transsexuals are a very high-risk suicide population.

Kristina agrees with Lee's view: "Every transsexual I have known has tried to commit suicide at least once."

"Society creates most of the problems for transsexuals," said SF State Professor Bernard Goldstein. Goldstein teaches a biological sexual behavior class.

"It's about time we changed our attitude toward them and stopped ignoring their problems," he said.

Many experts, including Pomeroy, agree on one issue: the transsexual phenomena is finally coming "out of the closet."

CSP now services 80 transsexuals. "Five new transsexuals a week contact the center," said Williams. "Because of increased publicity, they are no longer afraid to surface."

In fact, some transsexuals are now involved in the legislative process. On Feb. 2, Assemblyman Willie Brown introduced AB 385 in the State

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"There is because many the difference transvestite and Perdue, a lawy Neighborhood Foundation.

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"Hell, I've l sexuals who surgery already expense," said P

CSP accepts administering l sexual counsellin CSP's annual

Text: Lenny Giteck  
Photography: Ron Dell'Aquila

You're a 56-year-old businessman with a bald head and a pot belly — and you're gay. You don't even bother going to the bars any more because none of the hot young numbers will even look at you.

Tonight you're horny as hell and so lonely it aches.

So you get all dressed up and head downtown looking for a good time.

You walk past winos sleeping in dim doorways and brush by panhandlers asking for spare change. You pass the massage parlors and porno houses and dirty-book stores.

You walk, and you walk, and you ask yourself if this is really what you want to do.

And then you spot him. You stop. Twenty feet away. And you think, Jesus Christ, he's so beautiful!

You stand there. He sees you out of the corner of his eye, but looks straight ahead.

Your heart starts pounding, and you're breathing faster. You don't care what it costs or if he has the clap or if he tries to roll you.

You don't care about anything now, and you're sure this is what you want to do.

You walk toward him very slowly. You come up close. And you say, "Nice night, isn't it?"

His name is Jason, and he's one of the estimated two hundred male homosexual prostitutes — hustlers — active in downtown San Francisco. Jason is 21 years old, tall and slim, with thick curly brown hair and handsome features. He's standing on the corner where Turk, Mason, and Market Streets intersect, the corner known as "The Meat Rack."

"My first trick," Jason says, "was with a really attractive guy about 30 years old. We went to his house and talked for an hour. He didn't lay a hand on me, but when I left he gave me \$100. I guess he just needed someone to talk to."

Jason's usual fee is \$30 to \$35, although the price varies according to how physically attractive the customer is, how eager or wealthy he seems, or what he wants Jason to do sexually. The price is always decided upon in advance.

"I learned that lesson fast," Jason says. "One time when I had just started out I really got burned. This guy drove up in a new Cadillac, and I got in. I asked how much he was willing to pay and he said, 'Don't worry, I'll take care of you.'"

"We went all the way over to Pacifica, did the whole number, and then he drove me back. He slipped me a bill as I left the car, but I didn't look at it. When I looked, I saw it was just \$10."

Of course, that's not the worst thing that could happen to Jason. Prostitution of any variety is illegal, and the police occasionally approach him and ask why he's hanging around in the streets.

"When that happens," he says, smiling, "I say, 'Oh, officer, I'm just waiting for the bus.' When the bus comes I get on, ride a few blocks, and walk back."

According to Jason, most hustlers are gay. "Some," he says, "will tell you that they're straight, and are just doing this for the money. Don't believe it. That's their way of dealing with their own homosexuality. The fact is, they're really just trying to fool themselves."

Danny, a 17-year-old with vestiges of adolescent acne, pauses briefly at the corner where Jason is standing, but moves on around the block.

"I never stand still," Danny says. "If you

do you're making it easier for the cops to bust you. Also, some people in this neighborhood are real creeps, and it's better to keep walking."

Since he is a small, skinny kid walking around the roughest area of the Tenderloin, Danny carries a can of Mace under his jacket at all times.

He averages two tricks a night, never accepting less than \$20 for one hour. Usually he's paid at least \$30, but tonight one man gave him \$10 and a gram of cocaine, which he estimates to be worth \$85.

Danny claims to be straight.

"Listen, man," he says, "I'm not gay. I'm not even bi. I've got a girlfriend."

A few blocks away on Geary Boulevard, seven or eight hustlers stand in front of the St. Francis Hotel. Among them is Mark, a good-looking 19-year-old who turned his first trick at age 14.

Mark has been busted once for prostitution, but the charge was later changed to disturbing the peace. He's still on one-year probation for that arrest.

"It was really stupid of me," Mark says. "I solicited this guy, and I kept getting vibes that he was a cop. I did it anyway. Now I wait for the prospective customer to make all the moves. That way they can't claim you're actively soliciting."

Like Jason and Danny, Mark usually receives \$30 to \$35 for an hour-long encounter. If he spends the night, he charges considerably more. Mark never turns a trick for less than \$30.

"If I'm already degrading myself," he says, "or at least by some people's standards, I should get something out of it."

Mark has been looking for a regular job, so far unsuccessfully. For one thing, he refuses to take menial work where he'll probably be paid less than three dollars an hour.

"Why should I take a job like that," he says, "when I can make \$30 an hour doing this?"

Tonight Mark has been walking around the St. Francis for three hours with no results. But there's a convention in town, and he's hopeful.

He says, "Often someone will pick me up, and we'll go to the St. Francis or Sir Francis Drake and do it in his room. A lot of these guys are here on business and are really well off. Paying \$30 for sex is nothing to them."

Mark says he's bisexual, and that he's married to a woman. His wife is nine months pregnant, and he's turning as many tricks as possible to save money for the baby.

Most of his customers are older men, although sometimes a young, attractive one will pick him up.

"Some people ask me how I can stand to make it with all those old men," he says. "Actually the older men are the best, as far as I'm concerned. The older they are the less they ask you to do."

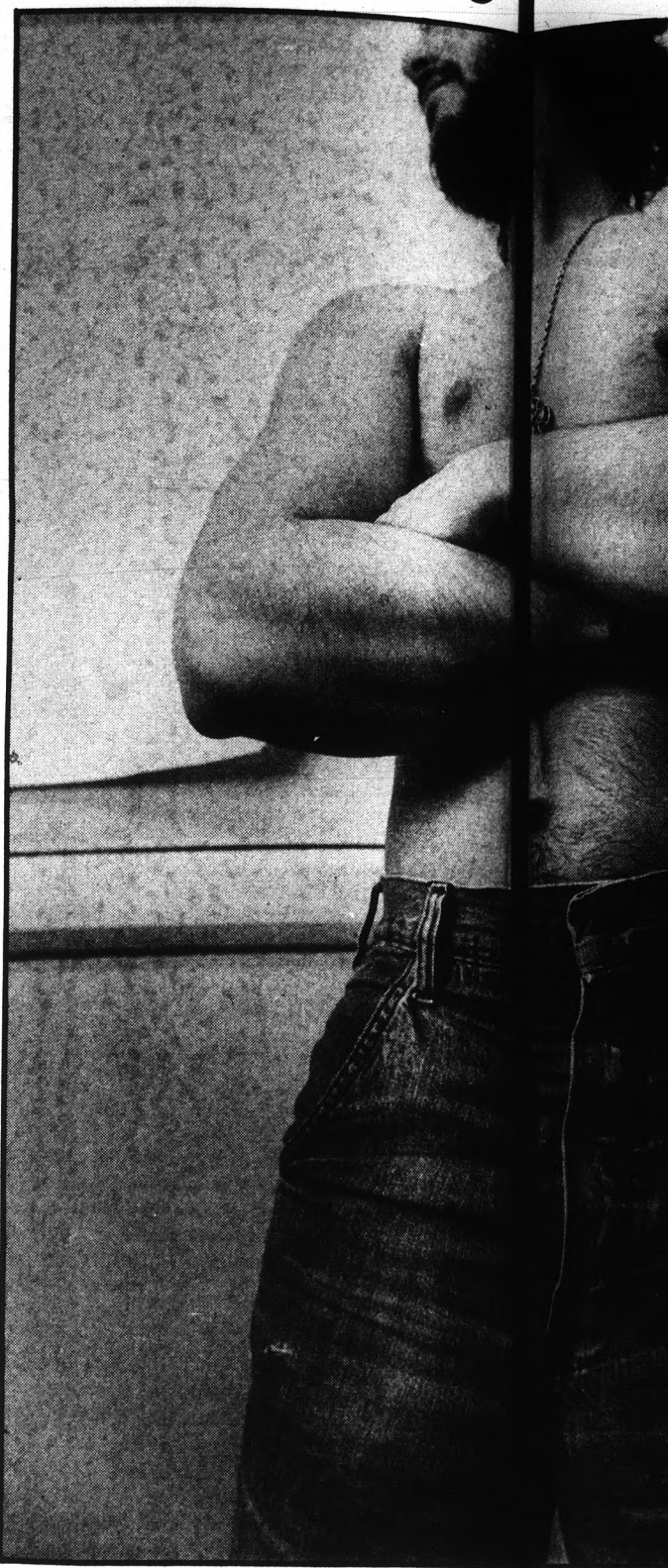
According to Mark, the streets are hot tonight; the police have stopped in front of the St. Francis twice already looking to make arrests.

"Sometimes the hotels complain and the heat goes on," says Mark. "I just can't understand that. If it weren't for all the hookers and hustlers downtown, the big hotels would lose half their business."

It's not difficult to spot hustlers like Jason, Danny, and Mark. There's something about the way they walk — slowly, deliberately, without any apparent destination — or about the way they stand in the street, leaning against a wall with their hands buried deep in their pockets — that gives them away. If you know what to look for, hustlers are very easy to find in San Francisco.

According to "The Lively Commerce," a

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study of prostitution in the United States, the typical street hustler is between 15 and 25 years old. Of 37 hustlers who were interviewed in one large city, only four had steady jobs, and only three had completed high school. They also tend to be transient; half of the San Francisco male prostitutes interviewed for the study had been in the city less than a year.

"The Lively Commerce" also found a high incidence of hustlers engaging in robbery and violence against their clients. Yet Mike O'Toole, public affairs officer of the San Francisco Police Department, says, "We do have problems with female prostitutes and their pimps, but we're aware of very few cases where male prostitutes have beaten up or

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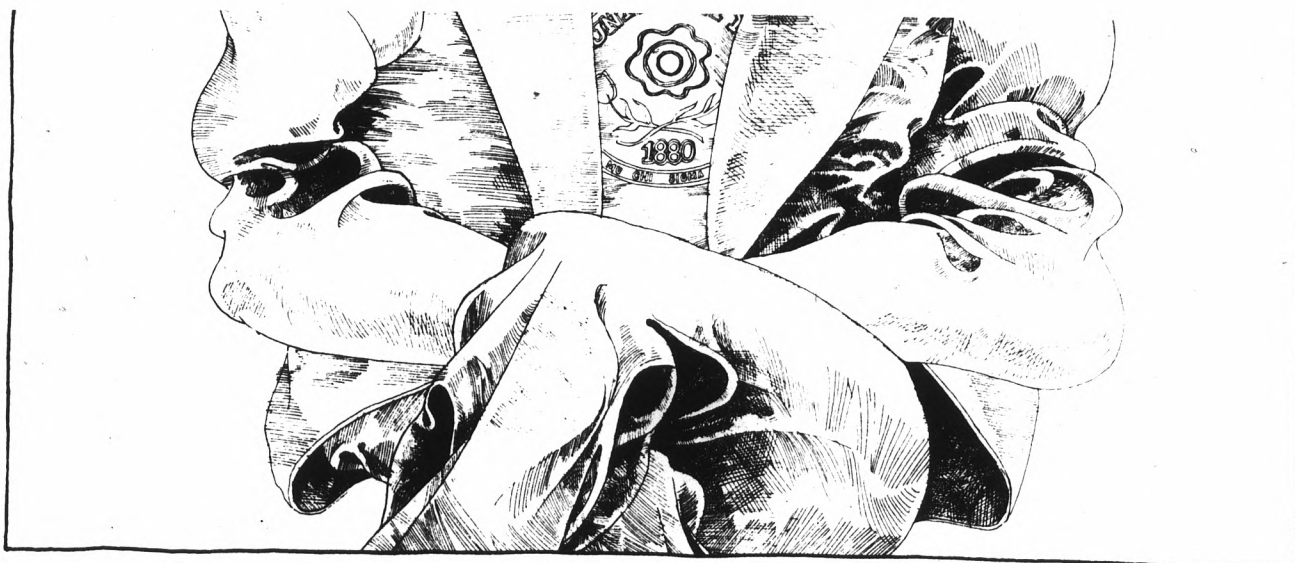
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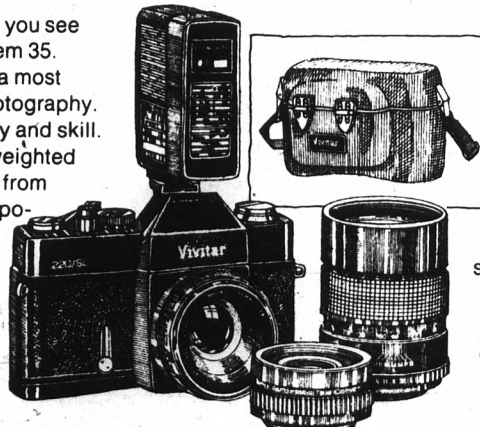
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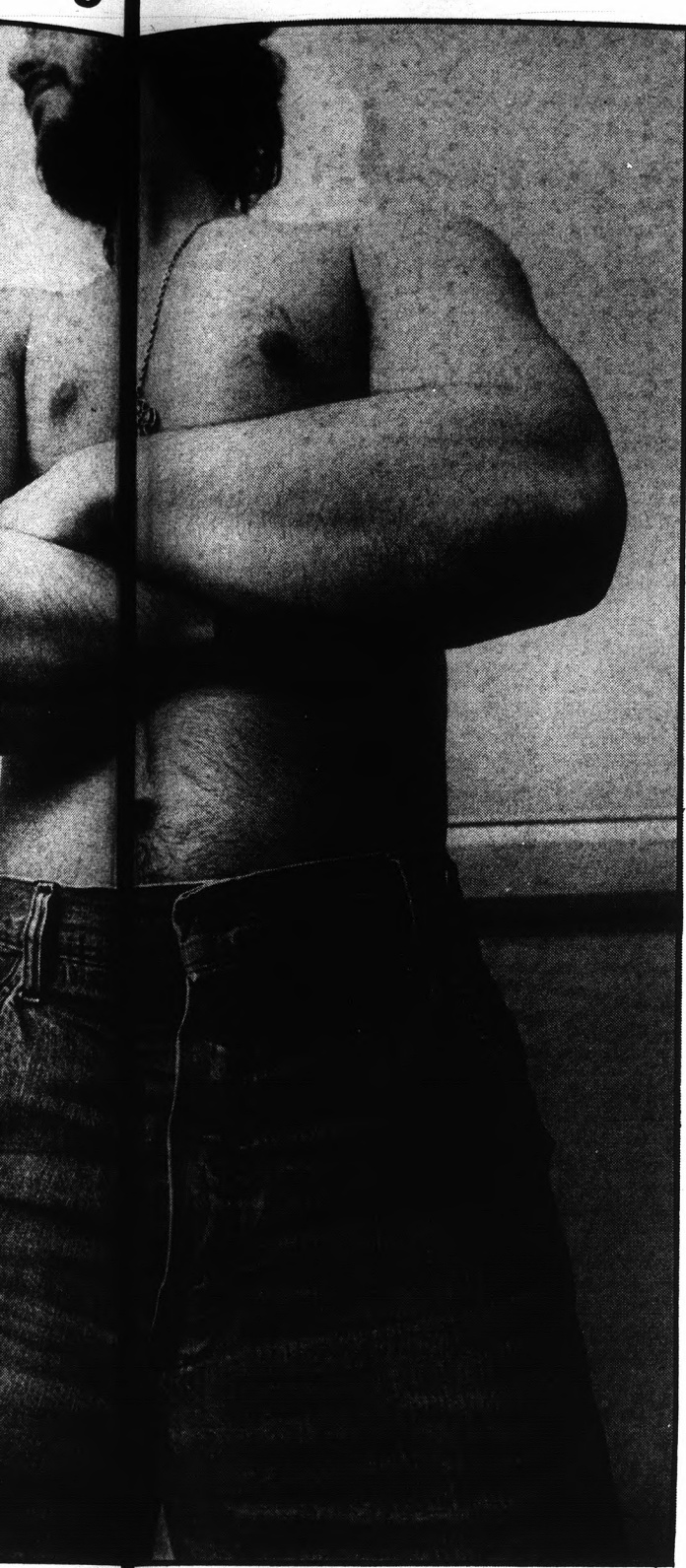
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This is probably an indication of the embarrassment felt by victims of such crimes, and of their reluctance to make police reports that would expose them as homosexuals.

According to O'Toole, the San Francisco Police Department no longer makes large-scale roundups of prostitutes, male or female.

"You can't approach people and initiate the contact," he says. "That would be entrapment. We no longer make sweeps because they're a violation of prostitutes' constitutional rights. After all, there's nothing illegal about walking around in the streets."

Later, when Mark hears of Officer O'Toole's statement, he shakes his head in

disbelief.

"Jesus, they come out and make sweeps all the time. What that guy said is bullshit. Pure bullshit."

Many male prostitutes never walk the streets. Instead, in the true tradition of American entrepreneurs, they advertise.

Open up any copy of the *Berkeley Barb* or the national gay newspaper, *The Advocate*, and you'll find hustlers of every size, shape, and description hawking their merchandise in the classified ads. They call themselves "models," and tout everything from the size of their genitals ("hung thick") to the nature of their looks ("extremely handsome with brown hair and brown eyes") to the condition of their bodies ("smooth, tight swimmer's build").

The latter category seems to be especially important; chest, arm, and waist measurements are often quoted. Big muscles are apparently much in demand, and many "weightlifters," "bodybuilders," and "muscle-men" are represented.

Hustlers who advertise tend to be less transient than their street counterparts, are less likely to rip their customers off, and attract a higher class of clientele. Prices vary, but \$30 an hour seems to be the average fee.

Gary has advertised in the *Berkeley Barb* for three years. He lives in a comfortable Nob Hill apartment; the walls are lined with books, and his taste in music runs to opera and classical.

Gary is now 27. He graduated from college summa cum laude and began his career as a hustler while he was a student.

"I had this night job," he says. "I'd get off work at seven in the morning and would have to be at school by eight. I just couldn't hack it."

A friend of Gary's had gotten into hustling, and suggested he try it.

"I soon found out," Gary says, "I could make as much money in an hour as I made in eight hours at my regular job."

Still, it wasn't an easy decision for Gary; he was not yet sure of his own sexuality. Gary says he realizes he became a hustler partially to feel more comfortable having sexual contact with men.

Legal problems could have been a real danger when Gary began hustling. He says that before District Attorney Joseph Freitas came into office, the police would phone hustlers who advertised, lure them to hotels, and arrest them.

"Vice busts were a big thing then," Gary says. "It seems it looked good on a cop's record, and the more busts he made, the better. I really didn't have that much to worry about. A hustler friend knew someone on the police force who would warn him before something was coming down."

Most of Gary's clients are in their 40s and 50s. Many are prominent professional men. One is an internationally known figure in the music world.

Gary divides his clients into several groups. First, there are married men, often businessmen who come in from out of town.

"These men," Gary says, "are locked into a particular social and sexual setting at home. They find it expedient to call someone like me when they get the chance. I would say a third to a half of the men who come to me are married."

Then there are gay men who won't go to the bars or baths for fear of being seen. Many simply don't want to spend time standing around in bars, waiting to make contacts that may never materialize.

Some men feel they can't get what they want any other way.

Gary says, "These are people who think they have some kind of physical defect. It may be real or imagined. They may be fat, or

think they lack some natural endowment, facial or otherwise."

Finally, some men are attracted to the type of body that Gary has; he has worked out with weights for years and is very muscular.

"Obviously, if I didn't want to have a good body I wouldn't work out," he says. "But it's hard for me to accept that people are only interested in my body. It makes me uncomfortable when people want me to flex, and I just won't do it. People who just want to look at my body as an object make me uncomfortable."

That's not the only part of hustling that makes Gary feel uncomfortable; he's often asked to perform kinky sexual acts. He has to consider how much he will "compromise" himself, and sometimes simply tells clients he won't do what they want.

"I try to have control over the situation when people come in," he says. "I tell them to make themselves comfortable. I tell them to disrobe. I tell them to lie on their stomachs, and I give them a massage—a very good massage, I might add. That way I try to establish that I'm in charge of what's going to happen."

Often clients are just as interested in talking to Gary as they are in the sex act itself. Several consider him a friend, and from time to time take him out to dinner.

"This can get somewhat sticky," Gary says. "They think of me as a friend, and I think of them as acquaintances. I accept their wanting me to be a friend, as long as they know it's got to be a paid relationship. Usually they arrive at some rationalization that lets them feel good about it."

Being constantly touched by strangers can take a psychological toll; no matter how anonymous the encounter is, Gary feels he is forced to give over some part of his personality.

"You're not just a machine," he says, "and the question is, how much of yourself do you have to go around? It takes a certain kind of tolerance to deal intimately with so many people and not freak out. Sometimes, after I've turned a lot of tricks, I don't want to be touched by anybody."

At first, Gary says, hustling damaged his self-image. He had pangs of remorse about what he was doing, and tried to think of it as therapy for his clients, a recollection that now makes him laugh. Today Gary considers hustling just something he does to make money.

It can be very profitable indeed. One man recently flew him to Miami, all expenses paid, and gave him \$500 for seven days, during which Gary delivered exactly one back rub.

Last summer Gary was placed on a luxurious houseboat in the middle of the Mississippi by a prominent client, a well-known author worth about \$9 million. On the boat were the client, the client's adopted son (the client had adopted him when the boy was eighteen and the two had been lovers), the son's natural mother, and the son's new male lover.

It soon became clear that, while Gary was ostensibly there for the father's pleasure, he had really been hired to try to make the son fall in love with him. The old man, it seems, couldn't stand the son's lover, and saw this as a way of getting rid of him.

"It was a very strange situation," Gary says. "The son and his lover wanted me to get into bed with them, and I refused because I thought I was supposed to be for the father. So I slept with him one night, but all he wanted to do was hold me."

Gary thinks back on it for a minute. "You know, it really was a weird scene. But it sure paid well."

PHOENIX CENTERFOLD-PAGE THREE

to me, stepping on my private boundaries.

I used to think that if this kind of thing ever happened, I would simply turn and run. I thought it would be safer to let a burglar take whatever he wanted and not challenge him.

What is frightening is that now I know I would fight for the things I own. I would risk my life for a brass bowl.

It's not that anything I have is worth much. It's just that what I own becomes meaningful in a thief's hand.

A larger question now looms in my mind, the question that really frightens me. What would I have done if the airgun had been a real gun and the man had still been standing in my kitchen?

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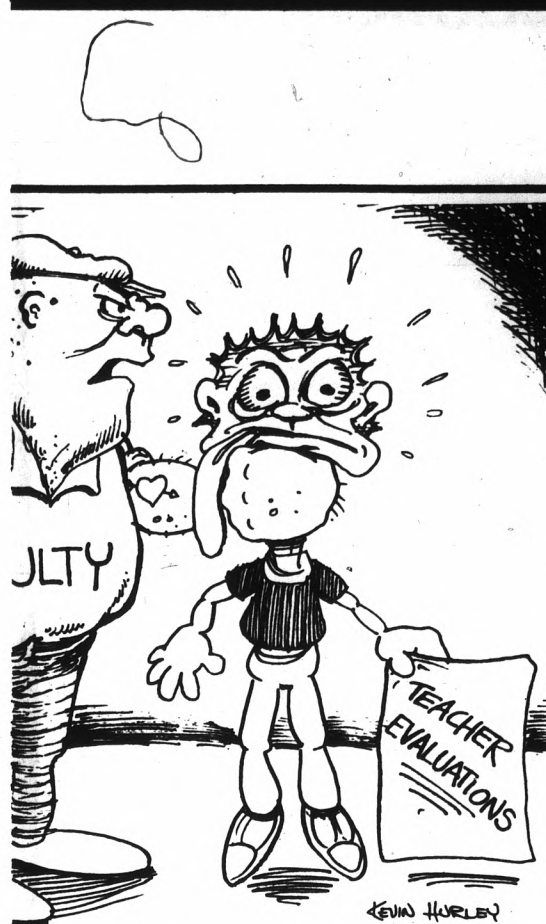
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But what does his "plan" actually mean? His plan for the city government to buy the hotel, then sell it back to the tenants puts the burden on the tenants for paying for the hotel. That way the city government can say, "We gave you a chance to come up with the money to buy the hotel. If you don't, you'll get evicted." We say the city should be responsible for providing low-cost housing, because the city

PHOENIX

March 17, 1977 Page 5

PHOENIX CENTERFOLD-PAGE TWO



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Jonathan Mosher

had remembered to leave a light on. But tired and bleary-eyed, my only real thought was to get inside and fall into bed.

I opened the door, turned and flipped the bolt without thinking. I switched on another light and turned around.

A man was standing in my kitchen. He was huge. That's all I remember—he was huge. We stared at each other. I dropped my backpack on the floor.

I had to get out. Rape never entered my mind but instinct demanded that I get away from this man. Instead, I ran past him into the bedroom and grabbed an air gun I keep between the mattresses, finding unknown strength to move the top mattress a foot off the boxsprings.

This man was not going to steal anything that belonged to me. He was



not going to pick and choose the things I had worked to buy, the things I had bought to enjoy. It was too easy for him.

I ran back into the kitchen just in time to hear his feet hit the ground below the kitchen window. I stood

where he had stood and started to shake. The quiet inside the house terrified me. It buzzed in my ears. I felt sick. I began to cry and ran to the phone to call a friend.

I am afraid to go home now. Any excuse that will keep me from being at

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PHOENIX CENTERFOLD-PAGE THREE



# Transsex

Continued from Page 1

Transvestites, unlike transsexuals, are men who merely dress as women on occasion but do not assume the gender of the opposite sex.

According to Pomeroy's research, there is a very low suicide rate among postoperative transsexuals.

"Most suicides were psychotic before the operation," he said. Lee disagrees. He believes transsexuals are a very high-risk suicide population.

Kristina agrees with Lee's view: "Every transsexual I have known has tried to commit suicide at least once."

"Society creates most of the problems for transsexuals," said SF State Professor Bernard Goldstein. Goldstein teaches a biological sexual behavior class.

"It's about time we changed our attitude toward them and stopped ignoring their problems," he said.

Many experts, including Pomeroy, agree on one issue: the transsexual phenomena is finally coming "out of the closet."

CSP now services 80 transsexuals. "Five new transsexuals a week contact the center," said Williams. "Because of increased publicity, they are no longer afraid to surface."

In fact, some transsexuals are now involved in the legislative process. On Feb. 2, Assemblyman Willie Brown introduced AB 385 in the State

Assembly. Transsexuals to birth certificate.

California but not sex. Nine names nor gender.

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"Hell, I've sexuals who surgery already expense," said

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

Jenny came to San Francisco from a small farming town in Illinois. Her mother worked in a dry cleaning shop. She doesn't remember her father.

"My mom tried hard to support me and make me happy," says Jenny. "She thought I would be married by the time I was 18, and she could at least stop working for awhile."

"When it didn't work out that way, I think she started to resent me. My father died when I was small. She had to do it all herself. I felt the best thing I could do for her was just leave."

Jenny continues: "The summer I graduated from high school, I took off. I haven't been back. I tell my mom I'm working in a department store; I don't think she believes me. Her letters are filled with warnings about life in the big city. She worries about me. Sometime when I have the money, I'd like her to come and visit. She'd love San Francisco." She gulps down her coffee, reapplies her lipstick, belches and takes off into the night.

8:30 -- Jenny appears in the doorway of the cafe, slightly mused. "The first of the night," she says as she drops onto the red upholstered seat. "He was a real nice guy, too. Young. Nice looking. But fuck, I had to give the bartender ten bucks because I'd never been in that bar before."

Most of the bars in the Tenderloin take a percentage of Jenny's earnings.

"Well, I guess it's fair. They don't mind me sitting in their bars picking up on guys. And if I order a mixed drink, like rum and coke, they know to just give me the coke. It's really not bad except when the bastards suddenly up their price from five to ten, like the bartender tonight."

Although Jenny usually picks up men in bars, there's less chance of cops

bothering her inside--she had met her first "client" of the night on the street.

"I was standing in front of this store window looking at the reflections in the glass. At first, he just walked by and looked at me. I saw his reflection and looked, too. He turned around and came back," she said.

"Can I buy you a drink?"

"Sure. My name is Jenny."

"Jenny, those pants look real good on you."

"We went into the bar and ordered our drinks."

"Before I was done, he had his hand down my pants. That's when I decided to mention price. I think he was surprised. His name was Alan," she says.

Alan took Jenny to the St. Francis. When they were done, he gave her a bunch of flowers that had been sitting on the dresser and \$75. She pocketed the money and dumped the flowers in a garbage can.

"You know what kills me?" she asks. "Sometimes these guys think I'm Ann Landers or something. They tell me all their problems. Their kids hate them, their wives sleep in another room, they missed their vacations. They expect me to listen to all their crap. I'm not a fucking psychiatrist. I'm a prostitute."

Not all Jenny's encounters end with flowers and extra money.

Jenny was nearly beaten to death two years ago.

"This guy looked perfectly straight," she laughs, "and he took me to this real nice place for dinner. But once we got inside his hotel room, he just tore into me. God, I couldn't get out quick enough. I hit him with a lamp. It didn't even faze him."

"I got out and just kept going until I was home. I couldn't go out for a week, I was so bad looking. I still have scars on

## 'I'm not a fucking psychiatrist.

## I'm a prostitute

my legs," she says.

After the beating, Jenny began choosing her men more carefully. If she thinks she has picked up a man who might hurt her, she will get rid of him immediately.

If a man suggests something out of the ordinary, and it's something Jenny feels she can handle, she will charge more. But she doesn't like having to act out rapes or phony kidnapping scenes.

"If I have to put up a big fight, it wrecks me for the rest of the night. I don't have unlimited energy," she says. "And if the guy wants to tie me up or something, which is okay, it takes more of my time. I charge more because the time I'm spending with him, I could be turning another, easier, trick."

She smiles abruptly and says, "I gotta go."

10:10 -- Jenny breezes into the cafe, laughing.

"Remember when I said I'd rather have a fat balding guy with hair on his chest than a skinny guy with no hair? It's a curse, I tell you. I just had a skinny one. The kind I hate," she says, rubbing her nose roughly. "At least he had a sense of humor. He laughed the whole time."

She has \$85 in her purse.

She digs into her purse and pulls out a vial of coke. She makes three lines of it on the table, rolls up a dollar bill, and snorts quickly.

"Ah, what would I do without this stuff? It helps me through many a dull night," she says.

Jenny doesn't have a pimp. She has never really been hassled by one, although she has had some minor run-ins.

Pimps are useless, according to Jenny. They are "lazy and mean, the leeches of the system," she says.

"Some of the girls I know are so dependent on their pimps, they are afraid to go to the bathroom without permission. I do all the work," she says. "I'm not giving my money away to some lazy slob of a guy."

"The pimp always beats up my friends and takes more than he deserves. He sets them up with real kooky idiots and expects them to do all kinds of weird stuff. I can take care of myself," Jenny says.

She pulls her foot up on the seat and

begins to massage it. She burps and continues: "It's cold out tonight. It's hard on my feet. I think the cement gets harder when it's cold out."

"If only nature would cooperate," she giggles, getting up to leave. Moving with Barry Manilow, she bounces to the door. 11:30 -- Jenny drags into the cafe shivering. She's been with three men tonight and looks it. Bloodshot eyes, limp hair, swollen lips. The bright light hurts her eyes. She squints. The smoke stings. The bright red sash is crumpled.

"This is the time of night I hate," she says. "I look like I've been taking my clothes off all night."

She yawns and rests her head on the table.

"You know where I'd like to be right now? At the beach." Closing her eyes, she sighs. "It makes me feel like myself again. It gives me back the things I lose during the night."

Rubbing her eyes, Jenny sits up. "I've done enough for one night. Come on, we can still catch a streetcar," she says. 12:30 -- Jenny opens the door to the place. There is a note from her boyfriend Richard.

When not working, Jenny likes to have friends call her up. She also enjoys a quiet dinner with Richard. They have friends over for dinner once or twice a month.

"I'm a real good cook," she says. "Richard at least approves of that much of my life."

Her work does create problems for them as a couple, but Jenny thinks the problems will work themselves out.

"Richard loves everything about me except the prostitution stuff. He respects the fact that I'm not ashamed of what I do, but he doesn't accept it."

"When I get enough money in the bank, I want to move away from here with Richard and never think about selling myself again," she says.

"But for now, it's what I want to be doing. I make good money and I don't have to break my back. It's hard work, sure. Sometimes I get so beat I'd like to die. But it has its rewards. I've met a lot of nice people and heard about nice places. I don't think I'll regret this part of my life," Jenny says.



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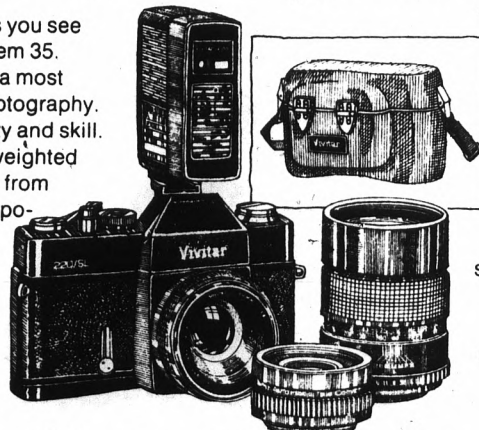
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# Caution: SF State women cagers at work

David Bella

As the players slowly drift from the lockers to the court, the gym gradually begins to ring with the sound of bouncing basketballs. A gray-haired janitor mechanically paces the floor, one step behind a dust mop.

There are few onlookers in the gym this Tuesday. Others periodically poke their heads through the open doors and glance at the action.

It's basketball practice. A daily ritual.

At this practice the spectators, most of them male, all seem to be shaking their heads in wonderment. They can't believe what they're seeing.

The SF State women's basketball team has begun working out today in preparation for the regional playoffs. Layups, sprints, full-court passing drills.

Watching them execute a three-man (woman?) fast break, one thinks back to women's basketball of old. Then it was called "girl's basketball," played with six women on each team and divided into zones that limited the movement of each player. That was the day of the standing set shot and the two-handed push. The game has changed.

As the Gators practice, each deceptive pass they make, every running jump shot that falls, and all the double-clutch lay-ups that trickle through the net testify to the fact that women's collegiate basketball has come of age.

Today's game is fast paced, largely due to a 30-second shot clock. Unlike men, however, the women rely on agility and quickness rather than height and power.

The Gator attack is paced by high-scoring forward Marty Kennedy and center Dianna Grayer.

Kennedy, whose shooting eye rivals the best of the breed, is the purest athlete of the group. Possessing a delicately soft, high-arching jump shot, she can usually be found at any corner of the court displaying her dead-eye marksmanship.

Grayer in the middle, at 6'1", is nearly unstoppable in a league where the average player is four inches shorter. Add sophomore guard Debbie Kjellberg, who directs the fast-break offense, and the result is a combination of adroit, nimble athletes who make for exciting basketball.

One might wonder how women become top-notch basketballers and refine the skills mostly associated with men. The answer is simple. First, they have a "basketball jones." Then they satisfy it by putting in time on the asphalt.

"I started playing when I was eight," says Kjellberg. "I'd walk down to the schoolyard and play every day with the guys. In the summer I'd practice two or three nights a week. I really loved it."

"Ever since I can remember my family has always been enthusiastic about the whole thing," says starting forward Kim Miller. "They have always been around to offer support and have never looked at athletics in a negative way. It really helps."

With ability and desire, the two essentials in sports, comes the need for all players to be guided. That is where Coach Gooch Foster comes in.

"She really knows basketball," says Miller, "and that is where we benefit from her knowledge. Sometimes it is hard for us to understand her long-range plans but in the end she's always right."

It's a familiar sports story. A talented team plus an organized coach equals success and harmony. The season has been gratifying for all involved and the future looks even better. With the starting lineup returning next season and a championship in hand for this campaign, prospects are good.

"Things indeed look bright for next season considering almost the entire team will return," says Foster. "We could use help in certain areas but with everyone returning you couldn't ask for much more."

Most team members agree that next season is something to look forward to. But after college, the possibilities of basketball in their lives are remote. "The way things are today you can't really consider the idea of playing professional basketball because it just isn't realistic," says Miller. "Anyway I'm thinking about becoming a stewardess after school. At least I'll be in great shape to run up and down the aisles."

Like any team, the Gators have a strong desire for recognition. They think they deserve it. They want people to realize what they have accomplished.

"When Coach Foster came here the women's athletic program was at bottom level," says Kennedy. "There was a lack of respect. Now, through the growth of the program people are beginning to see what has been done. We, as a team, like to think we are a part of that growth. We're proud of what we have done this season. We're proud that people are beginning to notice."

With every basket and every shake of an unbelieving head, more and more people will.

The SF State women's basketball team ended its season with a fourth place finish in the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (AIW) regional playoffs last weekend in Fullerton.

The Gators opened the tournament with a 68-64 victory over Sacramento State, overcoming a 21-point second half deficit. Dianna Grayer led the Gators with 21 points.

The Gators met with less success in the second round of the tournament, losing to Cal State Fullerton, 61-49, and then dropping the consolation game to Long Beach State, 68-59.

## sports



SF State's Darryl McLaurin (left) is congratulated by teammate Ron Hornstra following McLaurin's victory in the 200 meters last Saturday.

## Tracksters surprise Westmont for first win

George Mena

Track Coach Dave Fix admitted that Saturday's victory over visiting Westmont College, 78-67, was a bit out of the ordinary. For one thing, it was SF State's first win.

"I'm excited about the win, because we expected it to be close," said Fix. "We were one step ahead when we needed to be."

"I was also very impressed with the kind of spirit we had. We had some good competitive efforts which also helped us turn the tide."

That's an understatement. Darryl McLaurin knocked off favored runner Jerry Johnson in the 200 meters in :22.0, which Fix regarded as an important win. Oscar Porter, Jerry Moret and Ed Ruppenstein swept the 400 meters, finishing within two-tenths of a second of each other. Porter finished in :49.8, Moret :49.9, and Ruppenstein :50.0.

Greg Bodmer and Tom Swartzell were also impressive. The duo turned in near-lifetime bests in the javelin,

finishing second and third, respectively. Their respective tosses of 202'9" and 196'2" moved them into the number six and seven spots on the all-time SF State list in that event.

Swartzell also moved into sixth on the all-time list in the 110 high hurdles, clocking a 14.8.

The Gators' Ike Allmond won the 110 high hurdles race in :14.7, while Swartzell also won the 400-meter intermediate hurdles in :55.2.

Also important to the Gator cause was the team's sweeping of both the 4x400-meter relay and the 400-meter relay, since those events are scored winner-take-all, and no points for second place.

Ray Watts' 1:57.3 second-place finish in the 800-meter run was somewhat of a surprise.

"That was one we didn't expect to come in so close," Fix said.

The Gators travel to Arcata this Saturday to face Humboldt State's Lumberjacks in their first Far Western Conference dual meet of the 1977 season.

## Scoring drought ends, but...

# Gator baseballers drop three more

Ed Lit

To keep score in SF State's last three baseball losses, fans needed a pencil, some paper and a Litronix 2230 pocket calculator.

SF State lost to Stanford, 22-0, on Friday and dropped a twin-bill to Boise State, 11-3 and 6-4, on Saturday. Gator hurlers served up an average of eight walks per game.

The Gators were never even in the game against Stanford.

The Cardinals drew four walks in the first inning and scored six runs against pitcher Gary Hart.

Tom Valles replaced Hart in the third inning after Stanford erupted for five more runs and quieted the Cardinals for three and two-thirds innings. But the Cardinals regained the batting groove and picked up three runs in the seventh inning, three in the eighth inning and five more in the ninth.

Brian Harrison earned the shutout for Stanford, striking out seven Gators, allowing nine hits and walking only three.

The Gators managed to be a little more competitive on Saturday afternoon, although the end result was no different.

The Broncos scored eight runs in the first three innings of game one and never looked back.

SF State, meanwhile, managed only four hits in the seven inning game. Two of the hits came in the fifth inning when SF State scored its three runs. Prior to the fifth, the Gators had been held scoreless through 13 consecutive innings.

With one out, Valles and Rob Lindsey each walked. Dave McDaniel struck out, but Rick Landucci kept the inning alive by singling to load the bases. Paul De Mattei then followed with a double, clearing the bases.

In the second game, reckless base

running on the part of the Gators, cost them several scoring opportunities.

Fernando Aguilar led off the third inning by hitting a ground ball that was bobbled by the Bronco third baseman. De Mattei hit a double and Aguilar kept running, determined to score. He was initially held up by the third base coach but went on his own and slid home safely on a close play.

De Mattei was "inspired" by his teammate's daring and tried to steal third base. He was thrown out rather easily. Lindsey popped up for the second out.

McDaniel walked and Landucci singled. Dan Miranda followed with a single, scoring McDaniel. During the same play Landucci was nailed at third, while trying to take the extra base.

The Gator's two-run lead was short-lived, as the Broncos barged back for five runs in the fourth inning.

SF State stayed close. In the fifth inning, Lindsey was safe on an error and McDaniel then bombed a 370 foot shot to left field into the parking lot for a homerun, pulling the Gators to within one, 5-4.

The Broncos managed an insurance run in the sixth inning off Gator pitcher Landucci.

In the home half of the sixth inning Valles led off with a walk and moved to second on another walk to Jim McCarthy. Mark Montgomery replaced starting pitcher Keith Gradwohl for Boise, and he promptly picked off Valles at second base.

## Correction

The SF State long jumper pictured in the March 10 issue of *Phoenix* was Jim Butterfield, not Ricky Ratliff. *Phoenix* regrets the error.

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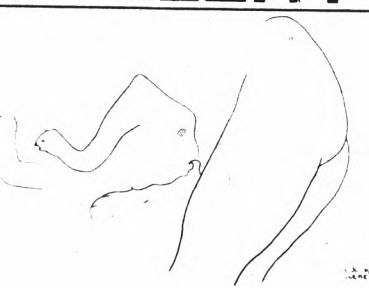
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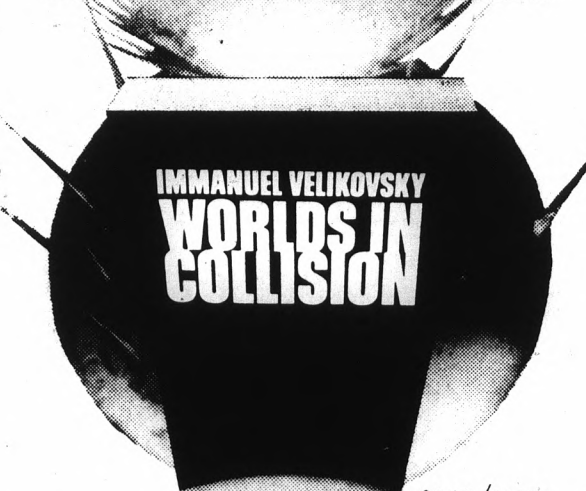


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*Worlds in Collision* has been unavailable in paperback for years. Now, finally, here it is.

FROM POCKET BOOKS

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## Two folktales come to life

B.S. Korn

SF State's Children's Repertory will give children an opportunity to participate in productions to be presented in the Arena Theatre this weekend and next.

Phyllis McCallum's "Crumple, Rumpelstiltskin," the tale of the magic little man who can spin straw into gold, will be presented March 19 and 20; William Glennon's "Adventures of Harlequin," the story of a young servant who wants to become a member of a traveling company of actors, will be staged March 26 and 27. The program begins at 2 p.m.

Director Bo Westerfield sees the plays as a "dynamic way of approaching education."

Westerfield said in constructing the sets, he focused on historical detail to give the children an accurate concept of the two time periods.

The "Crumple, Rumpelstiltskin" set duplicates the high gothic architecture of medieval England during the late 15th Century.

The "Harlequin" set uses the Renaissance invention of perspective on painted scenery—creating a three-dimensional effect on a flat surface.

In outfitting the actors, costume and makeup designer Elizabeth Tucker said she had "to go on stereotypes."

The characters dressed in white and pink are good; the ones dressed in dark are bad," she said.

In "Harlequin," plastic masks depicting stock characters are worn by the servant, merchant, doctor and soldier. In the other play, Rumpelstiltskin's coarse skin texture will be in contrast to the porcelain face of the princess. But Tucker explained why the makeup in both plays is blended and subtle:

"Children are truthseekers," she said. "They distrust the character if they see the makeup. You can't make the scars too obvious; it might frighten them."

Technical effects, such as flash pots which produce smoke, handkerchiefs which change color, and flowers which appear from nowhere will heighten the mystery of the production.

Westerfield will encourage the

children to participate in the performance. In one scene in "Harlequin," characters ask the children to hand them materials which have been given to the children before the play. The actors speak directly to the audience because the material is necessary for the continuation of the play.

"Children like to see movements, color and action," he said. "Words are more important to adults. After the climax, children want to get out of the theatre; adults are still interested in the action after the climax."



Ricci Mann (left) as Harlequin, and Howie Demere (right) as Capitano in "The Adventures of Harlequin."

## arts

# Art from the unconscious

Louise Petraitis

SF State instructor Seymour Locks believes a "true" work of art is determined by the artist's "magical personality." Plato, Rembrandt and Shakespeare turned out compositions of lasting appeal because they knew how to extract universal symbols from their unconscious and apply them to their creations.

Last year, Locks designed an art course to develop the magical personality so that students could create their own classics. The course is Magical Object in Sculpture.

Locks says he familiarizes the individual with the process enabling him to move from lower (physical) self to higher (spiritual) self, the realm of the magical personality. To help the student reach this elevated plane of "psychic awareness," Locks introduces symbols, and, through the techniques of occult meditation and visualization (forming an object in the mind's eye), brings the student in contact with his unconscious and the super-consciousness of the universe. The symbols that arise out of this experience are then applied to three-dimensional form.

"Traditionally, African, Egyptian and Indian cultures have employed witch-doctors and shamans to draw these archetypal symbols out of the individual so that they might be combined to realize new works of art," explains Locks.

"These magicians understand that all things in the universe are contained within the person, and that the will can be directed to have an effect on these forces."

The process used to tap the magical personality resembles ritual; it is simple and orderly.

The class sits in a circle around a group of objects each member has brought in. Positions are relaxed, with spines erect. Everyone focuses on the cluster of items.

Locks then guides the participants to a higher level of consciousness, where they are told to close their eyes and picture (astrally project) the object they had just focused on.

In the final step, the students may arrange and rearrange the objects in

Art professor Seymour Locks and the statue of Santa Barbara, commissioned in the 19th Century, the statue was rejected by the Church because of pagan symbolism included in it by the artist. The castle, chalice, sword and crown, magical symbols like those in the ancient wheel of the tarot, are embodiments of earth, water, air and fire.

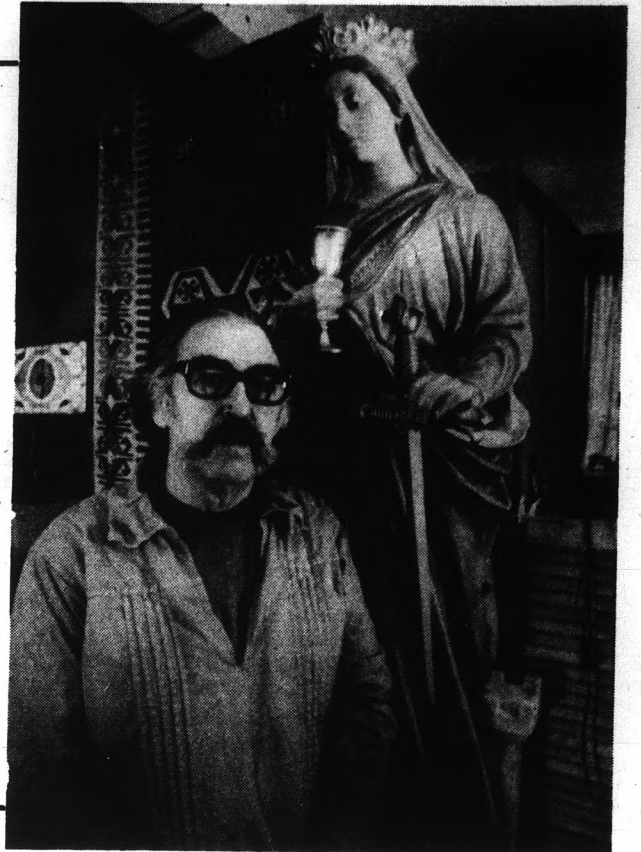


Photo-Ron Dell'Aquila

their minds in any manner that suits them. This new image is focused on, then dissolved, and the individual is brought back to the earth plane.

"The exercises strengthen the artist's ability to concentrate, focus and visualize, which in turn expands his powers of free association. The individual begins to realize that there is a symbolic means to everything, and linguistically, all objects exist on many dimensions," says Locks.

"For example, a chair in its material sense is a piece of furniture. One abstraction of the chair is the throne, a symbol of royalty."

Besides attending class, each student is required to keep a journal and sketchbook of significant dreams and symbols he envisions.

In the evening, he recounts the day's events, in reverse order of their

occurrence, and changes or corrects any behavior or happening that he is dissatisfied with. The following morning, the student records any images that may have come to him.

This "examination of conscience" is actually a form of self-therapy: it allows the student to transcend the physical so that his art may take on a divine purpose. Art, then, exists on a therapeutic as well as an aesthetic level, according to Locks.

"Most people relate only on a desire level," says Locks.

"One should not negate this materialism, but rather, put it in its proper perspective," he says. "Magic Object in Sculpture asks the artist to reorder the priorities in his life. And magic is the element that strikes the balance between the rational and the irrational."

## KSFS radio: not quite on the air

Marysue Smith

SF State's radio station KSFS is locked into a catch 22 situation.

The station cannot get funds for a transmitter unless more people listen. And a larger audience is lost unless the station gets a stronger frequency.

Except for the dorm residents, only cable subscribers tuned to 107 FM pick up the station. A transistor radio on the steps of the Student Union cannot.

Residents of Mary Ward and Merced Hall can receive KSFS at 88 AM. The station will send an engineer to install a special antennae in the

dorm room, free of charge.

But Verducci Hall does not have the necessary outlets. And it would cost more than \$10,000 to install them, according to KSFS program director Ron Rodriguez. A large number of students would have to subscribe to cable before the outlets would be ordered, he said.

One solution would be for KSFS to build a \$10,000 low-power transmitter so all dorms could pick up KSFS without cable.

Another would be to take the station off cable and put it on an FM educational frequency. The larger transmitter would give KSFS a range of about two miles.

In 1974, KSFS asked the Associated Students for \$30,000 to build a

studio and transmitter. The proposal was approved, but nothing was done.

A committee formed by President Paul F. Romberg will study the proposal for transmitter, studio and frequency.

George Gaboury, a BCA major, is now campaigning for listeners. He has received approval to broadcast "Spectrum," a program focusing on AS organizations.

Gaboury is looking for persons willing to produce segments of the show, someone to answer telephones and an engineer.

Currently, student deejays or show hosts don't need Federal Communications Commission (FCC) licenses to be on the air, says Gaboury. They can earn units working on shows.

**ART**  
Today thru Wed—"Rome and her Colonies, Reflections of Culture and Life." De Bellis collection. Library, sixth floor, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Today thru Wed—Sketches and drawings by Loette. Student Union basement.

**FILM**  
Today—Chekhov's "The Lady with the Dog." (Russian dialogue with English subtitles). HLL 135 at 3:30 p.m. Admission free.

Today and Fri—"Coonskin," satire on an urban ghetto. University Productions. Barbary Coast. Today: 4 and 8 p.m. Fri: 8 p.m. Students \$1.  
Mon—Stanley Kubrick's "Paths of Glory," with Kirk Douglas. McKenna Theatre at 7:30 p.m. Students \$1.

Tue—"The Majestic Clockwork." Ascent of Man series. Sci 101 at 2 p.m. Admission free.

Wed—"The Birthday Party" (Britain, 1968). The World of Harold Pinter series. Cinematheque. McKenna Theatre at 7:30 p.m. Students \$1.

**Calendar**  
MARCH 17-23

**LECTURE**  
Tue—Brother Kehinde. Conference on South Africa. Barbary Coast at noon. Admission free.

Wed—"Hamlet." Mill, planetarium show. PS 422 at noon. Free tickets at Student Union information desk.

Wed—Arthur Berger on "Pop Images 2076." Speakers series. Student Union conference rooms A-E at noon. Admission free.

**MUSIC**  
Today—Backroad. UP Time series. Barbary Coast at noon. Admission free.

Sat and Tue—"La Traviata." Music and Theatre Arts Departments' spring opera. McKenna Theatre at 8 p.m. Students \$2.25 and \$1.50.

Tue—Lawrence Hammond and the Whiplash Band. Union Depot, 5-7 p.m. Admission free.

Wed—Acoustic guitarist Preston Reed Jr. Union Depot, 5-7 p.m. Admission free.

Wed—String Orchestra concert, directed by Eugene Gratchovich. Knuth Hall at 1 p.m. Admission free.

**POETRY**  
Wed—Carl Rakosi. Poetry Center. Barbary Coast at 3 p.m. Admission free.

**THEATRE**  
Today, Fri, Tue and Wed—"One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest." Brown Bag Theatre. CA 102 at noon. Admission free.

Sat and Sun—"Crumple, Rumpelstiltskin," directed by Bo Westerfield. Arena Theatre at noon and 2 p.m. Students \$3, \$1.50 for children.

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Photo-Dave Epperson

## backwords

Two craftspeople display their wares in front of the Student Union.

# The daily craft affair

Catherine Germain

For the craftspeople who sell their baubles, bangles, beads, socks, flutes, sharks' teeth and earrings outside the Student Union, the drought is a blessing.

The primitive-sounding syncopations in the vicinity of the Union, are probably coming from the area occupied by Darrel DeVore and his five-year-old son, Trane. Sitting on the ground selling bamboo flutes and other "primitive" hand-made musical instruments, DeVore gives demonstrations and invites spectators to "feel free to try."

He also makes finger drums, percussion instruments which look like short, fat flutes.

"By covering and uncovering the holes and tapping the drum on various surfaces, different sounds are produced," says DeVore, who produces sounds reminiscent of old Tarzan movies.

DeVore believes primitive music is becoming more popular in the United States.

"In the last eight years, I must have shown at least 2,000 people how to make these sounds. Now, they're out spreading the sounds around. It's a good feeling," he says.

Linda, of the Sok House, sells thick handmade, Afghanistan socks.

"The culture that originally produced these socks has been wiped out, but many of the traditional designs remain," she says.

According to Linda, the wool content of the socks is higher than the 30 per cent marked on the label.

"There's an import tax on wool, so they mark a lower percentage on the label to avoid paying the higher tax," she says.

Richard Blue is one of several craftspeople on campus who sell their own jewelry.

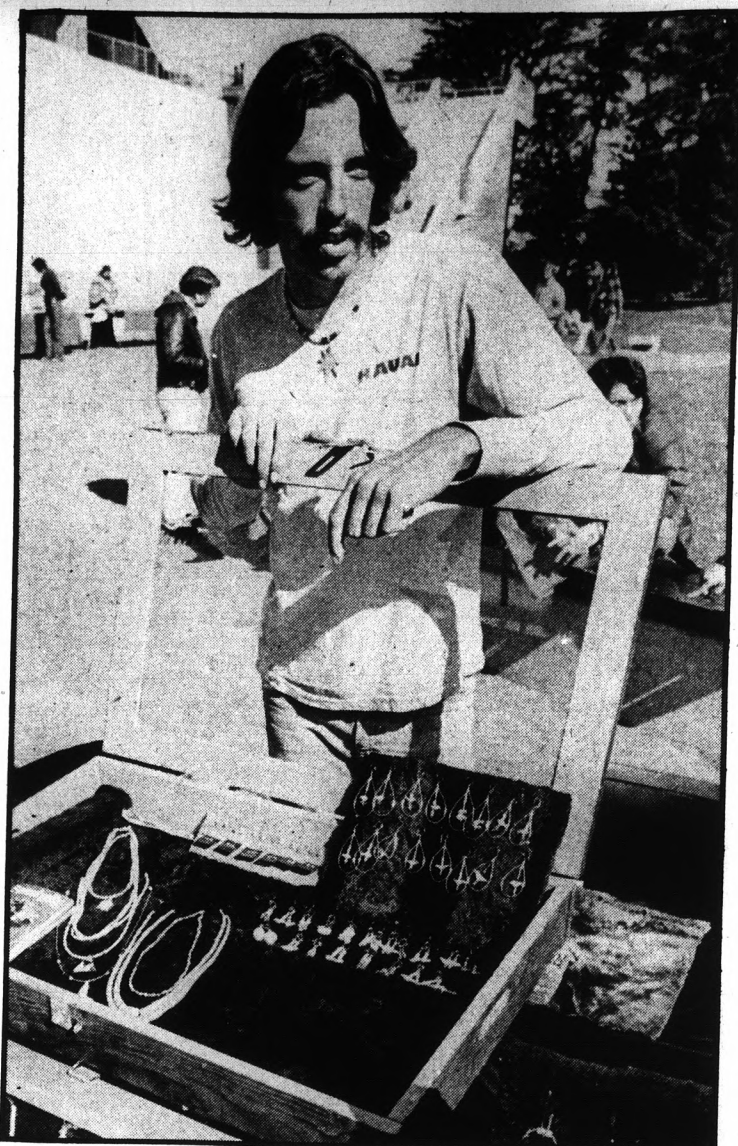
"I like working with shells more than just with liquid silver," he says, pointing to his displays of shell necklaces and earrings.

Blue has been selling his crafts for three years and particularly likes the atmosphere at SF State.

"People here are really wild and imaginative," he says.

Blue designs most of his own jewelry. His trade mark is a special tear-drop design, incorporated into various pieces. The design includes cone shells, turquoise, silver, and a tiny piece of mother-of-pearl carved in the shape of a fish.

"I like to think of myself as an inflation-fighter. I don't charge much for my time or my designs," he says.



## coffee connection

Mary Shanahan

In a vast, clammy warehouse at San Francisco's Pier 27, Art Williams examines piles of bulging burlap sacks. He pokes his fingers through a hole in the side of one and collects a shower of tiny green nut-like coffee beans in his hand.

"In the last six months coffee has reached a record high value, and prices have yet to level off," says Williams, a bean inspector for a national coffee company located in the city.

A 132-pound sack of coffee beans is worth anywhere from \$264 to \$317 depending on the country the beans come from. El Salvador and Colombia produce the highest quality beans in Williams' opinion, while Indonesia produces the lowest.

"Those beans produce a dirty, heavy flavor. It's the worst I've tasted," Williams says.

The average shipment of Colombian coffee beans could be worth as much as \$6,340,000. Holding onto the beans until a two-cent price increase occurs would yield an additional profit of \$52,800.

In recent years, a new character known as the coffee speculator has appeared on the scene. These speculators carry out the same

function as their stock market counterpart: they buy merchandise and hold onto it until they realize a profit, according to Williams.

"In the past," says Williams, "no one wanted to speculate in coffee because inventories were high and there was no real chance for profit."

Then came the frost in Brazil. "I've worked with this company for four years," Williams says, "and there's been a frost in Brazil every year, but the last one was very real."

He says it will take Brazil "about a year and a half" to recover. Still, he adds, "Brazil is making a horrendous amount of money because it purchased enough coffee from Angola and El Salvador to meet its foreign contracts."

"Brazil gobbled up surplus coffee supplies to keep prices up," he says.

Since coffee investors often know little about the inner workings of producing nations, they rely on inside sources such as businessmen to keep them abreast of events which may affect their profits. Williams acts as intermediary between the sources and speculators.

"An understanding of the political and environmental climates of producing nations," says Williams, "is essential to suc-

cessful speculating."

"For example, if I hear another faction is about to take over in a coffee-producing nation, I suspect the economy of that nation will become upset and unstable so I would probably decide not to deal with that nation."

El Salvador's currency is undergoing devaluation.

"When the Salvadorian government saw prices going down," says Williams, "they withdrew their coffee from the market. If my source had informed me this might happen, I could have bought that coffee at a low price and sat on it until it was profitable to sell."

Williams also hears from coffee smugglers. "The other day I had a phone call from someone offering me 15,000 sacks of green (unroasted) Mexican coffee," he says. "The man quoted me a price over the phone. When I expressed disinterest he eagerly responded, 'Oh, do you think that's too high?'"

Williams refused the offer even though once the beans are out of Mexico there are no legal problems getting them into the U.S. Williams has been offered personal enticements by producers. He says some representatives of coffee nations "wine and dine

you to death" to gain sales.

Another of Williams' duties is to grade the coffee beans upon their arrival at the pier.

"Sometimes we have to refuse entire shipments of coffee because the color of the beans (degree of ripeness) will be off or the contents of the sacks will be one and a half per cent rocks," he says.

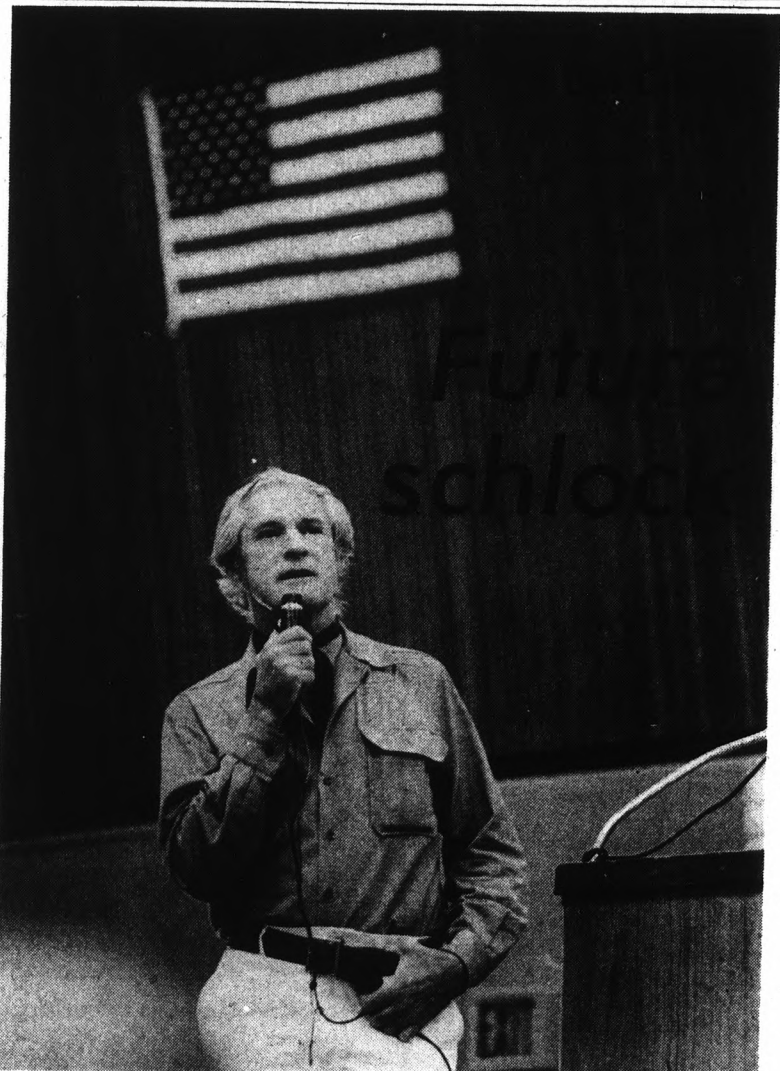
"But there are ways of reconditioning unacceptable shipments," says Williams.

Inspectors cut away the portions of the bags where rodent or bird droppings are found and the beans are scooped out from those areas. The remaining beans are re-bagged and emptied at a plant where they are sent through an air cleaning system.

"The air picks the beans up and leaves everything else behind," he says.

When it comes to telling another company that the beans have been reconditioned, Williams says "it's tough to be honest. I will always indicate that something might be imperfect but what it is may be played down."

"In other words," he says in a phrase reminiscent of a popular coffee ad, "if the beans aren't acceptable to us, we just might sell them to another company."



Timothy Leary gives his vision of a changing world.

Photo-Ron Dell'Aquila

# NAPA fights 'Cuckoo's Nest'

Kim McKillop

People at NAPA, the Network Against Psychiatric Assault, don't believe in mental illness.

"It doesn't mean there aren't people who get upset or freaked out," explained Ted Chaboskinski, an ex-mental patient, "but to label those conditions 'mental illness' doesn't tell you anything. It merely puts you in the hands of people called 'doctors.'"

NAPA, 2150 Market St., has been waging a war against forced drugging and shock treatment of mental patients since 1974.

NAPA had its first meeting to protest involuntary commitment, forced drugging and shock treatment in March 1974. Today there are 100 members including ex-patients, professionals and other individuals.

NAPA attacks the mental health system by informing the public about alleged psychiatric abuses.

"The way it is now, if some psychiatrist says you're crazy, you're crazy. I say, so what? If someone is acting strange and they're not hurting anyone, they shouldn't be locked up," he says.

Chaboskinski, now 39, spent 11 years in mental institutions.

"When Miss Callagan, my mom's social worker, discovered enough symptoms, I was sent to the Bellevue Children's psychiatric ward to be officially diagnosed and used as an experimental animal for Doctor Bender, a staff psychiatrist. I was one of the first children to be 'treated' with electric shock. I was six years old."

NAPA demonstrated against forced shock treatment at Langley-Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute in San Francisco in 1974. As a result of their protest and demands for tighter legislation covering shock, nearly all city hospitals stopped using it.

A bill, restricting the use of shock was introduced by Assemblyman John Vasconcellos in 1974.

It called for a three-doctor committee (two outside the hospital administering the shock, one within) to judge whether or not a patient was competent enough to refuse shock, but it was struck down by the state courts on technicalities.

In 1976, Vasconcellos introduced a second bill which called for passing the competency decision to a judge. Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. signed it into law later that year.

During the summer of 1976, NAPA staged a sleep-in in Brown's office. Twenty members participated in the month-long protest demanding an end to forced drugging, electro-shock therapy, forced patient labor and unpaid patient labor in mental hospitals.

"We got a lot of publicity," remarked NAPA member, Ginny (not her real name), "but we didn't really get that much response from the bureaucrats."

"It's hard to change the system," she says. "The people in office are pressured by psychiatrists and drug companies not to change conditions in mental institutions."

Failure to receive government funding was an even bigger disappointment for NAPA.

The group created a legal services project in October, 1976, to aid psychiatric patients who wanted out. Lawyers and legal workers were contacted. NAPA applied for a grant to support the project and was given the go-ahead. They set up their program, but the money never came.

"We borrowed \$3000 for staff salaries, rent, etc., assured the grant would reimburse us. The money never arrived."

The project, NAPA later learned, had been rejected by the Attorney General's office.

NAPA is still in debt. Their current source of funds is individual donations and literature sales. The *Madness Network News* also solicits contributions through its subscribers.

What does NAPA hope to ultimately achieve? "The real changes will occur when the psychiatrists don't have the power to lock people up," says Chaboskinski. "Then the institution will change because no one will have to be locked up. People will have a choice."

And how is all this going to happen? Well, everything is tied to space migration. Take life extension.

"You could not possibly have life extension before space migration, they go together. Actually, biology, medicine and genetics knows enough now that they could have...doubled the human lifespan."

Why haven't they? Because there's not enough room on the planet for all the old folks, and besides, "you'd have a disgusting outbreak of nostalgia. I personally can't handle John Denver and Frank Sinatra right now..."

And intelligence increase? That will come from further development of the right hemisphere of the brain, which "according to the neurologists and neurophysiologists, mediates movement...rhythm...sensuality...the aesthetics..." as opposed to the left hemisphere of the brain which "mediates linear, 123, ABC thinking..."

Another cause of this supposed intelligence increase will be the experience of peering down at this fly-speck we call Earth from a few thousand miles up in space. As Tim put it, "some of these astronauts have come back literally raving like acid-heads." Well, maybe, but what exactly is space migration?

"We're not going to other planets, we're not sailing off to Mars"--Tim's space migration theory calls for building space stations, "mini-planets," where we can all create our own nifty little worlds--a sort of stratospheric Garden of Eden. "...we'll have planets where there'll be nothing but buffalo and Indians riding around...There'll be planets for bisexual vegetarians (much applause and commotion)...There'll be planets for members of the National Rifle Association. You name it..."

So while our intelligence may increase as a result of this extra-terrestrial life-style, it won't increase to the point where we can all live together in some sort of harmony. Ah, well, nothing's perfect.

It's a nice fantasy, Tim, but how are we going to do it? You say we'll make it ourselves, without governmental assistance or approval, you say that our own explorers, technicians and millionaires will get us up there orbiting the globe, you say that "NASA doesn't own space"--well...you're right about the last part, anyway.

NASA doesn't own space, they just have a lock on the knowledge and means of getting there. All the nouveau riche waterbed salesmen and roach-clip magnates in the whole goddam world couldn't get us to the corner drug store, let alone outer space.

These are fine ideas, Tim, worthy ideas, ideas we must be aware of and consider carefully. We all wish we could go to Heaven especially if we don't have to die to do so, but if we don't get our act together right here and right now, we're not going to be going anywhere except down--the tubes.

At some point we've got to face the brutal realities of life on this planet--bugging out to the Great Beyond just won't cut it--our problems will stick to us like suckfish no matter where we flee.

Unless we come to grips with what's driving the world insane and making life on this planet damn near unbearable, we'll still be stuck in that age-old dichotomy:

The more things change, the more they stay the same.

"Hiya frenz, this is your old pal, Honest Tim Leary, at the corner of Wasted and Nirvana, and, boy, have I got a deal for you. Remember not too long ago I was peddling that sporty little LSD-25? You know, the groovy Owsley-designed flashback with psychedelic transmission, power windowpanes, and twin-barrelled hallucination."

"But as they say, 'That was yesterday and yesterday's gone.' Now, I promised I'd make you a good deal so listen to this: you can trade in your old Sandoz Tripter for a brand new Interstellar Space Shuttle. Why settle for just seeing God when you can zip right up there and perch on His shoulder? Spacing out was never like this. And you can take one of these babies home, right off the lot, for just \$99 down and \$99 a month for 99 years. So come out and see me, that's Honest Tim Leary, corner of Wasted and Nirvana..."

Well, it really wasn't quite like that. But Tim Leary's been shilling for so many things--acid, revolution, "turn on, tune in, drop out"--that I sometimes find it difficult to take him seriously. That, however, is my own hang-up--one apparently not shared by the 1,400 to 1,500 people who packed the College of Marin's gymnasium to hear Tim lecture on "American Culture--1945-1985."

It was a curious audience--I haven't seen so much hair since the day the Fillmore shut down. There were a few blacks and what appeared to be well-heeled young stockbrokers, but for the most part it was an audience of the faithful assembled to receive the benediction of the "guru to the psychedelic generation."

Of course, Tim knew what they wanted to hear, addressing them as "My fellow veterans of the '60's," saying, "we won the war of the '60's." This earned him one of the more vociferous responses of the evening, complete with whooping and "right-ons." But if we did win the war, unfortunately nobody explained it to Nixon, or the CIA, or the environmental polluters, or the basket cases who went from acid to Napa to Sun Myung Moon.

Leary is a masterful speaker--relaxed, sometimes incisive, oft-times funny. He looks fit--belying his 57 years--and there's no trace of his peripatetic flight, capture and subsequent grilling by federal agents in his features. But despite his rhetorical persuasiveness parts of his talk were simplistic and pandered to his audience's stereotypes.

The crowd went ape when he said, "If you go back East, you go back in time and down in intelligence. Californians are smarter than people of the Midwest."

Now, you know this is plain, unvarnished bullshit, Tim. I defy you to prove it, and I challenge you to take a hike to Orange County or Bakersfield where you'll find as retrograde a pack of ignorant, unliberated troglodytes as you'd ever want to meet.

The "fact" that Californians are so goddam smart still didn't prevent the 40 or 50 people standing outside, sans tickets, from banging on the doors, screaming "let us in," hassling the two women collecting tickets and generally acting like any dumb mob trying to crash a football game.

After a short break during which the gate-crashers snuck in through the back doors, and an uninspiring slide show, Leary finally got around to the meat of the lecture: "space migration, intelligence increase and life extension." "We're gonna go far, we're gonna get much smarter, we're gonna live forever."

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